Titusville Morning Herald.
PUBLISHED BY
BLOSS BROS. & COGSWELL,
W. W. BLOSS, H. C. BLOSS..........EDITORS.
J. H. COGSWELL..........BUSINESS MANAGER.
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☞ Letters on Business, subscriptions, etc., address to BLOSS BROS. & COGSWELL.
☞ Advertising rates furnished on application by mail, or at the counting-room.

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Single copies (52 numbers).................. $2 00
Ten " to one office..................... 15 00

Titusville Morning Herald.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN THE OIL REGIONS.

VOL. VII.--NO. 408. TITUSVILLE, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871. WHOLE NO. 1798.

Titusville Morning Herald.
ESTABLISHED JUNE 14, 1865.
FULL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS of the Associated Press.
MONTHLY STATISTICAL REVIEW of the petroleum business, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources.
☞ Best Advertising Medium in Northwestern Pennsylvania.
BLOSS BROS. & COGSWELL, Proprietors.

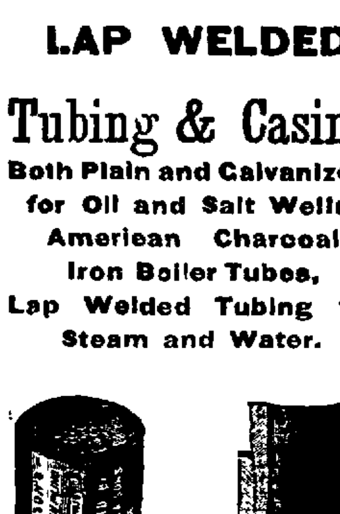
TUBING AND CASING.

W. C. ALLISON & SONS,
Office and Works
32d and Walnut Sts.,
Philadelphia.

TRADE (A) MARK.

BRANCH OFFICE
FERTIG BLOCK,
Titusville, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LAP WELDED
Tubing & Casing
Both Plain and Galvanized, for Oil and Salt Wells, American Charcoal Iron Boiler Tubes, Lap Welded Tubing for Steam and Water.



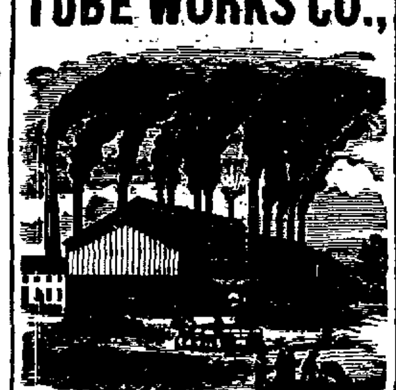
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
W. C. ALLISON'S
PATENT JOINT
Oil Well Tubing.
This Superior Tubing is furnished with heavy sockets, and is cut with a vanishing screw thread, corresponding exactly with the thread in the socket, so that when screwed up it has a bearing the whole length of the joint; and the absence of a deep thread on the tube at the end of the socket obviates the liability to break at that point from the vibration caused by the action of the pump.
Each length and socket is stamped with our trade mark, and is carefully tested before shipment with a hydraulic pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch.
W. C. ALLISON & SONS.

Trade MT&Co Mark.

PASCAL IRON WORKS!
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
Works So. 5th and Tasker sts.,
Office 209 So. Third st., Philadelphia:
Office and Warehouse, 15 Gold st., New York.
Manufacturers of
LAP-WELDED
OIL WELL
TUBE & CASING,
Wrought Iron Welded Tubes,
Plain and Galvanized, from 1-8 inch to 8 inch inside diameter.
Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes,
from 1¼ to 10 inches, outside diameter, in lengths 20 feet and under, made of best American Charcoal Iron.
Screwing Machines,
and a full assortment of
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS'
TOOLS AND MATERIALS,
Cast and Maleable Iron Fittings,
BRASS AND IRON BODY VALVES AND COCKS,
of all sizes from 1-8 inch to 12 inch,
Gas Works, Lamp Posts, &c.
Our Oil Well Tubes are tested before leaving our works, with a pressure of 1,200 lbs. to the square inch. Each length is stamped near the screw with our trade mark—the sockets are not.

TUBING AND CASING.

NATIONAL
TUBE WORKS CO.,



BOSTON, MASS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAP-WELDED OIL WELL
Tubing & Casing.
We would call the particular attention of dealers and producers to this make of Tubing and Casing. One of the important features in the manufacture of our Tubing is, that the
Lap and the Weld
are made perfectly straight, smooth and uniform, thereby giving equal and great strength to the tubing throughout.
Each joint carefully inspected, reamed at end, and proved with the sockets on at a hydraulic pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch before shipment.
Each length stamped with our trade mark,
Diamond "B."
no17-tf

IRON WORKS.

TITUSVILLE
NOVELTY WORKS.
Gibbs, Russell & Sterrett,
PROPRIETORS.
Titusville, Pa., and Nunda, N.Y.
MACHINISTS,
IRON FOUNDERS AND FORGERS,
BUILDERS OF
Stills, Iron Tanks, Engines and Boilers,
Dealers in
IT PIPE, JOSEPH NASON & CO'S STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, MORRIS TASKER & CO'S LAPWELDED CASING AND TUBING.
Manufacturers of
Drilling Tools & Steel Jars.
Repairing of all kinds done, and all kinds of Oil Well Supplies kept constantly on hand. Brass Works of every description, &c., &c.
Our extensive experience in Tank Building enables us to assure the public that work of this description entrusted to us, will be of the highest order.
Our Drilling Tools are the best manufactured in this country.
Our stock is selected with great care.
We have in our employ the best Steel Workman in this section of country.
All kinds of work WARRANTED.
Our Office and Shop is on Monroe street, near the Depot.
F. H. GIBBS, J. T. RUSSELL, WM. B. STERRETT.
22mch-tf.

TRADE (T) MARK.

G. W. TIFFT, SONS & CO.
ENGINES,
12, 10, 8 HORSE POWER,
WITH OR WITHOUT
LINK AND GOVERNOR.
BOILERS,
24, 14, 12, and 10 H. P.,
LOCOMOTIVE STYLE.
40 26, 22, and 18 H. P.,
STATIONARY TUBULAR.
K. BRETT & SON, Agents,
Room No. 1, Chase & Stewart's Block,
jy11 TITUSVILLE, PA.

EAGLE IRON WORKS,
BUFFALO.
Attention is called to their
Engines and Boilers,
Hoisting Machines,
Iron Columns for Buildings
Turbine Wheels, etc.
H. W. TEMPLE, Agent, Wingsland Block.
de9 tf

$14.00.
OUR CELEBRATED
Wrought Iron Working Barrels!
Manufactured and for sale by Jennings & Demill at the above low price; also,
VALVE CUPS,
At the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, corner Pine and Martin street. P. O. box 1259.
TITUSVILLE, February 2, 1870. feb2-3m

C. A. DURFEY,
DEALER IN
New and Second Hand Engines and Boilers.
Also, agent for Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa. Office and Sales room corner Ferry and Mechanic streets, Titusville, Pa. mch30-'71

"FEATHERS"
ALL GRADES
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT
Families & Dealers,
QUALITY WARRANTED.
F. C. CRAIGHEAD,
jan28-dawtm Pittsburgh, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.
The largest and cheapest stock of
GAS FIXTURES
And Plumbers' Materials in the City.
The subscriber having secured the services of practical men, both in the Plumbing and Gas Fitting branches, is now prepared to fit up
Houses and Stores with Hot and Cold Water Pipes or Gas Pipes
At reasonable rates. All work from this shop warranted. All orders left at the office of the Gas Company, on
SPRING ST., UNDER SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Will be promptly attended to.
1mar-tf JOHN O'NEILE.

B. W. MURRAY,
No. 5 Diamond Street,
Dealer in General
HARDWARE,
AMERICAN
AND
NEW EMPIRE COOK STOVES,
ALSO THE
MORNING GLORY FURNACE
Tin Roofing, Spouting,
AND
JOBBING.
On short notice. He also keeps on hand a general stock of
House Furnishing Goods,
And a full line of
Iron, Nails,
Spokes, Felloes,
Hubs, Agricultural
Implements and Mechanics' Tools, etc.

BALLANTINE'S
Industrial Works!
SIGN of the BIG GUN & KEY.
No. 26 Franklin Street,
Titusville, - Penna.
The undersigned having had long experience in making models for the Patent Office and having engaged the very best of workmen to assist him, is now prepared to execute all orders of this description with neatness and despatch.
Particular attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of all makes. Machines need no longer to be sent abroad for repairs as he has competent mechanics in his employ and guarantees satisfaction.
Is also agent for the celebrated Mosler, Bahmann & Co.'s Fire and Burglar Proof Safes with Sargent & Greenleaf's Magnetic Bank and Combination Safe Locks.
Locksmithing and Bell Hanging executed on short notice. All work warranted. No. 26 Franklin Street, Titusville, Pa. Sign of the Big Gun and Key. A. T. BALLANTINE.
Feb. 21, 1870. feb23dtf

FARRAR & TREFT'S
STEAM ENGINE
...AND....
BOILER WORKS
OF BUFFALO.
Stationary and Portable,
On hand and for sale, delivered at any point in the oil regions.
We guarantee these Engines
Unequalled for Economy, Strength and Durability.
Our stock of BOILERS embraces both
PORTABLE and STATIONARY IN ALL SIZES.
We claim superiority in point of quality of iron and in general manufacture, and invite the inspection of oil operators.
R. C. McPHERSON, General Agent.
Office at Mansion House, Titusville, Pa. jel-3m

H. L. NUSE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY,
Spectales, Table & Pocket Cutlery
FIRE-ARMS, FISHING TACKLE,
Sterling Silver and Plated Ware.
SOLID RINGS AND JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ENGRAVING AND REPAIRING.
H. L. NUSE. C. HERMANN. F. P. NUSE.
feb3-dtf

ATTENTION.
Consumers and Dealers Can Find
PAPERS
For wrapping up hams
For wrapping up glass ware,
For wrapping up roasted coffee.
For wrapping up groceries.
For wrapping up dry goods.
For wrapping up hardware.
For wrapping up batting.
For wrapping up carpets.
For wrapping up trimmings.
For lining frame houses.
For roofing houses.
PAPERS
Full stock on hand, and made to order.
FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.
82 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mch14-d6m.

Junius Harris,
Sawing, Turning and Planing Mill,
EAST WALNUT STREET, between MARTIN and DRAKE STREETS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of dry Lumber, suitable for building purposes. SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, NEWEL BALTSTERS, Stair Railing and Trimmings, Brackets, Fence Pickets, Window and Door Frames, Builders' Mouldings in all varieties, and everything needed in the erection of a first-class building.
Also Contracts executed for the erection of all kind of buildings. jan7tf

LAWYERS--NOTARIES.

GURDON S. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has moved his office from Franklin street to FERTIG BLOCK,
Diamond street, corner of Martin, Titusville, Pa.
no6daw1m

GEO. F. CHESTER,
Attorney at Law,
Office over Second National Bank,
sept29tf TITUSVILLE.

BARRY, & JOHNS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Chase & Stewart's Block, Titusville, Pa.
A. W. BARRY. M. C. JOHNS.

M. W. POND, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent. Office over 2d Nat. Bank. 21jan-tf

GEORGE A. CHASE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 1 Second Floor,
CHASE & STEWART BLOCK,
Titusville, Pa.
ap16 tf

J. H. RHODES, Attorney
and Counsellor at Law, 219 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Practices in State and United States Courts. Prompt attention to business. jan-21

ANDREW B. HOWLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office over Second National Bank, Titusville, Pa.

ARCHITECTS.

HENRY E. WRIGLEY,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
ARCHITECT
AND
Solicitor of Patents.
Published Maps of all parts of the Oil Region.
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE.
je 1

A. B. HOWLAND,
Civil Engineer and City Surveyor.
Office over Second National Bank.
TITUSVILLE, PA.
Having completed the survey and location of the several streets in the city under the authority of the City Council, I am now prepared to locate and define the boundaries of any lots therein. Surveys of lots will be made promptly and on reasonable terms.
1dectf.

WM. VON ULRICH,
Architect and Civil Engineer,
Office First Floor, Odd Fellows Block,
Franklin St., Titusville, Pa.,
Will execute drawings, plans and specifications for Churches, School Houses and Public and Private Buildings of every description. Also, Water Works, etc., and superintends their construction.
no14 dtf

HIRAM SMITH,
Practical Architect and Designer,
WILL MAKE
Drawings and Specifications,
for all kinds of
BUILDINGS
And will superintend the same if desired. For reference, at Jamestown, his former place of residence:
Col. A. F. Allen, D. H. Grandin, Esq,
Judge O. Cook, Julius Hall, Esq.
☞ Office with Bryan, Dillingham & Co.
Bush House, Titusville, Pa. feb2tf

DENTISTS.

LUCE, DOWNES & COMER,
Surgeon Dentists,
Corner Spring and Franklin streets, over Savings Bank. Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.
GEO. J. LUCE,
J. H. DOWNES,
feb2-dly FRANK B. W. COMER.

WM. M. COOMBS, DENTIST,
No. 61 West Spring street, Titusville, Pa. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Office open day and night. Business hours—8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

BY DR. C. B. HAMMOND,
In Chase & Stewart Block,
CORNER OF SPRING AND FRANKLIN STS., TITUSVILLE, PA.

N. L. WILLARD, Dentist, No.
2 Fletcher's Block, over Allen's Drug Store.
Office open day and night. Business hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. mh23tf

HOTELS.

PARSHALL HOUSE,
Williams & Murray, Proprietors,
TITUSVILLE, PA.
This house is now open for the reception of guests. It is elegantly furnished throughout, comprising all the modern improvements, and guests will receive all the attention and comforts obtainable in the best hotels of the country.
TERMS:
Transient..............................$3.00 per day
Table Board............................$8.00 per week
E. Z. WILLIAMS. GEORGE MURRAY

BROWN'S HOTEL,
AT MILLER FARM, PA.,
Just opened. New and complete throughout. Extra accommodations for transient and permanent guests. J. O'NEIL,
may17-tf Proprietor.

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE!
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Guests will find this paper on file in the Reading Rooms. mch4-dly

CITY HOTEL & RESTAURANT.
OPP. CORINTHIAN HALL, SPRING STREET. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
THOS. GOODWIN, Prop.
Meals at all hours. Bar supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Orders for private parties or families filled on notice. 18augtf.

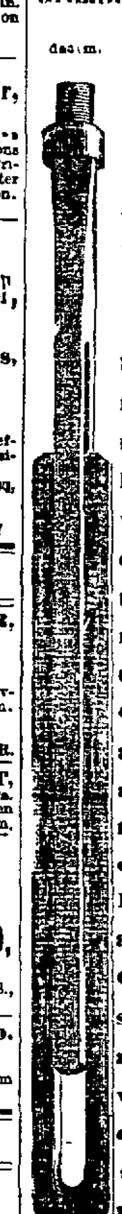
E. RALPH,
PAINT SHOP,
No. 8 South Franklin Street.

SUNDAY MORNING NEWS.
On or about December 25, 1870, there will be issued in Titusville the "SUNDAY MORNING NEWS," a large folio paper of Thirty-six columns, printed with plain type on the best of white paper. The "NEWS" will be filled with high-toned elevating Literature, Religious Intelligence, Local Matters, and the
Latest News Sent Over the Wires on Saturday,
up to the time of going to press. The "NEWS" will be a FIRST-CLASS paper in every respect, and will begin with a Regular Circulation of One Thousand Copies.
☞ All the work in its publication will be done on Saturdays.
A few select advertisements will be received from first-class houses.
For terms, call at the office of publication, No. 32 Diamond street, adjoining the Crittenden House, or address
"SUNDAY MORNING NEWS,"
de9 tf Lock Box 1271, Titusville, Pa.

COKE!
For sale by the Gas Company.
L. H. SEVERANCE,
feb30 Receiver.

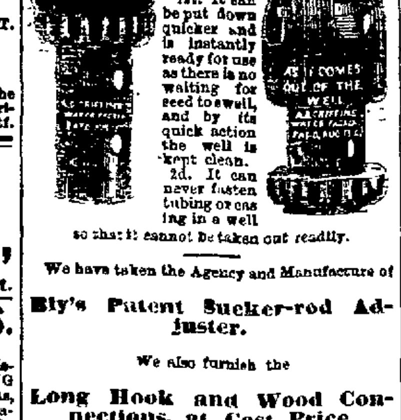
IRON WORKS.

PETROLEUM IRON WORKS!
BRYAN, DILLINGHAM & CO.,
MACHINISTS,
Iron & Brass Founders, Forgers.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Engines, Boilers, Drilling Tools, Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw Mills, Pumping Rigs, Walking Beam and Band Wheel Irons,
Plows, and all kinds of Castings
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TUBING & CASING
FOR OIL WELLS.
Stuffing Boxes, Clamps, Swivels Tongs, Brass and Iron Fittings for Steam and Gas, Working Barrels and Valves of every kind, Snow's Potent Liquid Packing Pump, with the ate improvements.
In addition to the above we have in full operation a
Brass Foundry and Brass Furnishing Room,
Where we do all kinds of Brass work.
NOTE.—Especial attention is called to our
NEW BOILER'S
and its HEAVY MACHINERY for building
TANKS, STILLS, BOILERS AND MAKING ALL NECESSARY REPAIRS.
N. B.—Sole manufacturers of
Guilfod's Celebrated Steel Jars, Crocker's Patent Check Valve.
and
Griffith's Patent Water Packer,
Now in general use.
dec1m. B. D. & Co.



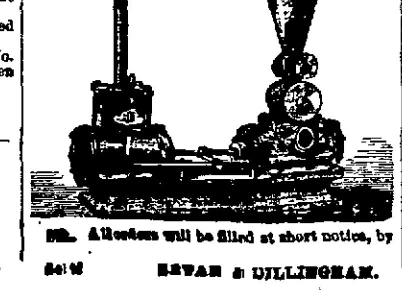
PATENT STEEL JARS.
The undersigned hereby give notice to manufacturers and parties making, selling or using Drilling Jars made of wrought iron or steel combined, that by virtue of certain assignments duly recorded at the United States Patent Office, we own the sole and absolute right title and interest in three patents for Drilling Jars; one granted to James C. Eastman, in July, 1867, and two to Edward Guilfod, in May, 1868; said patents covering all Jars made of wrought iron and steel combined, and applied substantially in the manner represented in said patents and generally known as steel jars.

Griffin's Patent
WATER PACKER!



This is one of the most useful Patents for oil operators ever invented.
It has several advantages over any other Seed Bag or water packer in use.
1st. It can be put down quicker and is instantly ready for use as there is no waiting for seed to swell, and by its quick action the well is kept clean.
2d. It can never fasten tubing or casing in a well so that it cannot be taken out readily.

We have taken the Agency and Manufacture of
Bly's Patent Sucker-rod Adjuster.
We also furnish the
Long Hook and Wood Connections, at Cost Price.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We are also agents for the sale of the celebrated
NIAGARA STEAM PUMP.



☞ All orders will be filled at short notice, by
de1 tf BRYAN & DILLINGHAM.

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO
THE NEW GOVERNMENT
5 per Cent. Loan,
RECEIVED AT THE
TITUSVILLE
SAVINGS BANK.
mh22dtf

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OF TITUSVILLE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN
Will be received at this bank. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN COIN.
mch11-dawtf G. C. HYDE, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF TITUSVILLE, PA.
Capital $200,000.
$500,000
IN GOVERNMENT BONDS
Deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure Bill Holders and Depositors.
Certificates of Deposit
Payable on Demand
Will be issued, bearing
FOUR PER CENT INTEREST
Per annum, from date of certificate, if left three months.
CHARLES HYDE, President.
G. C. HYDE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS
CHARLES HYDE, WM. M. HENDERSON
F. W. AMES, WM. C. HYDE,
WM. H. ABBOTT, P. T. WITHEROP,
J. D. ANGIER, W. B. STERRETT,
H. B. PORTER.
mchtf.

Producers' and Manufacturers'
BANK,
Titusville, Penn'a.
CAPITAL.........$100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Buy and sell U. S. Government Gold Coupons, collect Interest and do a general Banking business.
Have for sale all the issues of Government 5-20's U. S. Currency 6 per cent., and 10-40 Bonds. Titusville City School Bonds, 8 per cent. interest.
Also First Mortgage Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg R. R. Gold Bonds 7 per cent. interest.
Foreign Exchange on all the principal European cities.
Agent for the Inman Line of Ocean Steamers.
STOCKHOLDERS:
D. D. Fletcher, R. E. Hopkins.
L. Emery, Jr., E. O. Emerson,
W. H. Abbott, & Co., W. W. Thompson,
S. H. Carpenter, Jonathan Watson,
G. K. Anderson, D. H. Mitchell,
Geo. S. Stewart, M. R. Vernon,
S. P. Boyer, Gibbs, Russell & Co.,
Milton Stewart, Wm. S. Watson,
Lyman Stewart, Samuel Harsh,
S. Q. Brown, W. J. Johnson,
Granger & Co., J. W. Irwin,
M. C. Beebe, D. Emery,
F. W. Andrews, L. H. Smith
DIRECTORS:
Milton Stewart, D. H. Mitchell,
W. H. Abbott, R. D. Fletcher,
S. Q. Brown, F. W. Andrews.
F. H. Gibbs,
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT now in operation, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
Allowed on Deposits.
5oct tf D. H. MITCHELL, President.

TITUSVILLE
SAVINGS BANK.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
F. W. AMES..............................President
C. C. DUFFIELD..........................Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
F. W. AMES, WM. H. ABBOTT,
JOSHUA DOUGLASS, W. T. NEILL,
GEO. S. STEWART, WM. GARDNER,
L. H. SEVERANCE.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE FOR SALE. Agent for "National" and "Anchor" Lines of Trans-Atlantic steamers. 25mchtf

GEO. H. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AT PETROLEUM CENTRE, Pa., Pa., Buy and sell Exchange and Government Securities, Make Collections and do a General Banking Business. 1jetf

MEAT MARKETS.

New York Market
COR. FRANKLIN & MAIN STREETS,
TITUSVILLE.
HOFFER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
The undersigned in assuming charge of the New York Market, desire to inform the public that its well earned reputation will be fully sustained. Only the choicest and
Best of Meats
will be kept. It will be their purpose to serve their customers with promptness, and to their entire satisfaction.
FREDERICK HOFFER,
GEO. W. STAPLES.
Titusville, April 1, 1870.
N. B.—Butchers down the Creek and around the country are informed that we shall carry on the tallow business as heretofore. Consignments solicited. 1apr-tf

SHEARER, SEYFANG & CO.,
General Machinists,
EAST SHAMBURG, PA.
Engines and Boilers Repaired
ON SHORT NOTICE, AND IN A WORKMANLIKE MANNER.
Drilling Tools and Oil Well Machinery manufactured to order. We guarantee satisfaction in all cases. mch1-dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD BARGAINS
OFFERED IN
REAL ESTATE.
I have one of the finest pieces of BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale, suitable for any manufacturing business, and will sell it at a bargain.
TWENTY-EIGHT RESIDENCES for sale in different parts of the city. Also, ONE LOT ON PERRY STREET. My Real Estate Agency was established in 1863, and is still recognized as headquarters, for real estate transactions. This is OFFICIAL. [mh3-tf] GEO. J. SHERMAN.

REMOVAL!
The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and customers and the public generally that he has rented the store No. 35 West Spring street, lately occupied by Tinker & Co., as a
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
to which he will remove on April 3d, and where he will henceforth be happy to receive his customers, assuring them that he has greatly enlarged his stock with the newest, nicest and best in the
BOOT AND SHOE LINE,
and he will sell at the very lowest prices. Grateful for the very generous patronage bestowed on him in the past, it will be his endeavor to merit and attain it also in the future.
ABRAHAM EINSTEIN.
Titusville, April 1st, 1871.
P. S. The best of custom-work, for which he has so well-established a reputation, will also be done as heretofore.

CAMERON
SPECIAL STEAM PUMP.

The best Pump in use, adapted to pumping Oil, Acid, Tar, Tan Liquor, Feeding Boilers, Tanks, or Water Tanks, Exhausting Water from Mines, Excavations, &c., &c. Also Agitators for Refineries.
P. B. CROSBY, Agent,
mh21 3m TITUSVILLE, PA.

BOOTH & SARGENT.
New Music Store,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
TITUSVILLE, PA.
We are now receiving a large stock of Musical Merchandise, consisting of
Pianos, Organs and Melodeons,
And a full line of
SMALL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC, and
INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
STOOLS, SPREADS, Etc., Etc
Steinway & Sons,
Bradbury,
Chickering & Sons,
Knabe & Co.
and fill all orders of other manufacturers if desired, at the lowest rates. We have the celebrated
SMITH PARLOR ORGAN,
of Boston, the finest REED INSTRUMENT yet introduced, which we can sell on very reasonable terms. A large stock of select Sheet Music always on hand.
Our instruments need no notice at our hands, as they have been before the world for twenty to thirty years. We WARRANT THEM FOR FIVE YEARS, and will sell on monthly payments, exchange for second-hand instruments, or for CASH if urged.
We shall be pleased to show our goods to all who may favor us with a call. J. B. BOOTH,
R. H. SARGENT,
dec1-d&w6 Opera House Block, Titusville, Pa

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.
SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, TO AND FROM NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers.
Passenger Rates, payable in currency, to Glasgow, Liverpool and Londonderry:
FIRST CABIN, $65 AND $75, ACCORDING TO ACCOMMODATION. CABIN RETURN TICKETS, $130, securing best accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE, - - $33. | STEERAGE, - - $28.
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Warehouse Opposite Passenger Depot,
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Having established a Depot for our Manufactures at this point we invite the attention of the Trade to our stock of
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And a general assortment of
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NEW BOOTS! NEW SHOES!
NEW GAITERS!
New Trunks and New Prices.
Having returned from the East, and purchased a very handsome and complete stock of
BOOTS, SHOES & TRUNKS,
and will have a Grand Opening Day on Saturday April 1, 1871, and will display the best assortment and the best city make of
Boots and Shoes
ever reached the Oil Region, and which will be sold at such low figures to induce every spectator to make a purchase. I respectfully invite one and all to come and convince yourself, as there is no trouble to show goods.
I would also call the attention to my Custom Department, where I will make the best Boots and Shoes in the latest styles, at reduced rates.
The Grand Opening will be at the well filled store known as the
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BOOT & SHOE STORE!
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apr1-'71.

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Grocers and Seedsmen,
S. E. Cor. Franklin and Pine sts.
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Titusville Morning Herald.

The German Peace Jubilee.

FEATURES AND INCIDENTS OF THE PROCESSION AND "ON THE MARCH."

From the N. Y. Herald, April 11.

When the Governor and Mayor Hall, accompanied by his little son, Master Herbert O. Hall, in a blue zouave suit, had taken up their position at the front of the stand, the quick step was given, and the giant-like mounted "cops" passed the stand, saluting the dignitaries with their bran new locust clubs. Next came an open barouche with Superintendent Kelso in it. His blonde moustache, irresistible goatee and high forehead catching a special ray of sunshine as he lifted his shining "tile" to the Governor, who returned the salute, murmuring under his breath, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." Next came another line of "cops," this time on foot, which is their natural and traditional way of traveling, when their heads are level. The Third Cavalry Regiment in their fine hussar uniform, presented an animated appearance. They looked very well, being mostly tough-built fellows of stalwart form, yet on whom the traces of "a calm world and a long peace" and its consequent diurnal potations of that temperance drink called lager, could be well seen. This took away from them much of the wild uhlan look which the world is beginning to associate with German cavalry everywhere.

The Fifth Infantry Regiment, preceded by a magnificent black-bearded drum-major of the good old type, followed the cavalry. This regiment was decidedly Prussian in its appearance, for, in addition to their Teutonic physique, the well-known spiked helmet lent a feature of interest to the occasion. The Sixth Regiment, neat and trim, Colonel Funk's Eleventh Regiment, in their white cross-belts, marched soldierly and briskly past. A battalion of the Eleventh, one of the Fifty-fifth, and one of the First, followed by the Ninty-sixth Regiment and two batteries of artillery, ten guns each, completed the military escort. The civic part now commenced filing past, "mit Sigel"—gallant General Franz Sigel on horseback and in uniform at their head. Here, it is necessary to pay a tribute to the procession as a whole. For three hours and three-quarters the solid files succeeded each other, and yet the eye never wearied of the sight. A pleasing surprise came up every few minutes, and the applause and cheering and handkerchief waving was as often renewed. The list of the societies will be found in the programme—the special features, however, are well worth a description, for in almost every one there was some idea worked out—some thought put in practical shape. The first which caught the rapture of the crowd was a representation of the

"WATCH ON THE RHINE."

A beautiful German girl, with long golden hair streaming over her shoulders, clad in the national colors and firmly grasping a trenchant sword, leaned upon a rock. She was the idol of this people—Germania. Beneath the rock flowed the silver Rhine, and on its bank was seen one of those old castles, which are so much of the beauty of that classic river. A group of German cavalry, typifying the different branches of that service in the late war, showed a white cuirassier in his steel breastplate and silver-gilt helmet, a black Brunswicker, and two of the now famous Cossacks of the Rhine—the uhlans. A thrill ran through the throng as they gazed upon these. In relief to this came a beautiful floral car filled with choice shrubs and flowers. A German goddess Flora in the person of a young girl with the same, scattering boquets as she passed, won the heart of many a stolid looker-on. The butchers, mounted, in large numbers, with white aprons and white sleeves, formed a most substantial phalanx. The Turner societies, or gymnasts, in their white linen coats, were also a relief to the eye. By far the best of the industrial displays was that made by the brewers. This was not to be wondered at when we consider the important part which their product pays in putting up muscle, sinew and brain in our fellow citizens. Huge barrels decked in evergreens, a miniature brewery in full operation, wagons loaded with malt and hops, all, in fact, the brewers included, which go to bringing the cooling beverage which America has so largely naturalized. A presentment of the great god Gambrinus on his throne of state and brandishing a goblet of at least two gallons capacity, delighted the beholders of all nationalities, in view of the hot state of the weather. Mottoes and banners of a national or racial character were freely intermixed, and called forth repeated comments. Industrial operations were presented in almost every line of business which it is possible to mention. Thirty girls, dressed in white and garlanded with flowers, marched on foot. The Ninth and Fifteenth wards sent four wagon loads of pretty little girls.

ANOTHER BEUTIFUL FEATURE

was a steep glacier-like eminence, on which was seated a girl of beautiful face and whose long hair seemed like the snow of the far hills of the North, from which the hardy Norseman sprung. A young elephant flapped his ears behind a car representing the ivory turner's industry. A soda fountain, embowered in shrubs, spouted its cool silver spray along the march. A German Bacchus held a large glass goblet, into which he poured three bottles of Rhine wine. As he passed the saluting stand the cup was passed to the Mayor, who took a good swig and passed it to the thirsty crowd around him, who soon emptied it. Generous George Roome, of the City Hall, had vainly tried to satisfy those men. Boys clad in silvery cloth represented the gilders. Then came Nicholas Muller's ship from the First Ward, manned by trusty voters for the "Boss." Last of all came the cavalry in long line, the very picture of German troopers, who closed the procession. The impression made on all by this grand demonstration was that it was the orderly, respectable, thoughtful work of an intelligent people, entitling them to the well-won respect of all.

Jules Favre on the Paris Reds.

A TELLING SPEECH.

We make the following extract from a speech delivered before the French National Assembly by Jules Favre, upon the murder of the generals of the rebel government. He said:

This Government can only be composed of infamous men, who deserve no pity, for they have none for civilisation and for France. [Bravos and applause.] Well, then, this is what they write in their journals. These same men who now govern Paris, with whom we ought to treat and expect to disarm with a decree. Listen! "All the reactionary journals"—the reactionary journals are those which denounce assassination—publish accounts more or less dramatic about what they call the assassination of General Lecomte and General Thomas. No doubt these acts are to be regretted." "To be regretted." This is a shame! this is an outrage upon humanity! this is hurling defiance against God, in whom these men can assuredly not believe! This is an insult to everything that is sacred in this world! "These acts are to be regretted." That is all they have to say when two brave commanders have been struck, disarmed, in the presence of cannibals who swore to murder them and who pushed them into the corner of a garden in order to kill them more conveniently. You call that "acts to be regretted." I, for one, say to write such lines is to condemn himself before the world and posterity. Listen further: "But it is necessary to be impartial, to state two facts. First, that General Lecompte had four times given the order on the Place Fegalle to charge an inoffensive crowd of women and children." Gentlemen, this is an odious calumny, and the best proof that the charge was not made is that the soldiers were disarmed. But, even granting this to be a fact, what society, I ask you, could live there, where the law is not executed. But, gentlemen, I say it again, General Lecomte, or, rather, his memory, has no such reproach to fear, for the fact is not so. Besides—pardon this remark, which to many of you would seem to be out of place—who are the men with whom we are brought face to face? General Lecomte has committed crimes, they say. But who has judged him? What, when there is an offence against the law, is it for the mob to judge the last of the citizens, the most cowardly would exercise this act of sovereignty which is called justice? As for General Thomas, the exile of December, the old Republican, who has professed his faith in the cause during its hardest trials, hear what they say of him: "That General Clement Thomas was arrested when in civilian's clothes and seen in the act of sketching a plan of the barricades of Montmartre." General Clement Thomas was on the Boulevard Rochecomrt; he perceives groups of people; he wants to interfere in the interest of peace and order; he is carried away; he is recognized. It was he, indeed. And this, gentlemen, has a deep signification—it was he who had signed those courageous orders of the day—for they may be called so after his heroic sacrifice—those orders of the day which stigmatized the partisans of the war à outrance, who did not let the enemy see anything but their heels. It is because he had signed those orders of the day, because he had shown firmness, that he is dragged away and shares the fate of Gen. Lecomte! General Clement Thomas has fallen! They attempt to culminate him after his death, and the generosity of those who sit at the Hotel de Ville found vent in these words; for after shedding the blood of a brave soldier they cover him with their venom! "These two men," they say—"these two men have, therefore, suffered the penalty of the laws of war, which do not sanction spying and the assassination of women." Gentlemen, as a member of the government, I should not have fulfilled my duty if I had not brought to the knowledge of this Assembly and the whole of France these odious lines, which contain a whole programme of crimes, showing us who are the enemies we have to deal with! We must no longer temporize. If one reproach can be made us—many I acknowledg, can be addressed to those who during months of great anxiety were charged with the mission of defending Paris—this one reproach would be excessive softness. [Yes, yes! true!]

As for myself, gentlemen, permit me not to leave this tribune without opening my heart, in order that it may be delivered of one of the numerous sorrows which oppress it. When charged with the negotiations I combated for three days the conditions of the victor, and Heaven knows how he insisted upon entering Paris and disarming the National Guard! I thought it my duty to spare the National Guard this humiliation. I thought after having shown such a heroic spirit during the siege the National Guard would understand that it had a second duty to fulfil—that of using the arms which I preserved for it—for the execution of law and the maintenance of public peace. I was mistaken. I ask for it pardon of God and men; and when I heard it rumored I would not believe it, on the evening of the 18th of March, that the unfortunate Generals Lecompte and Thomas had been assassinated. Oh! my conscience was stricken, and I asked myself whether I had not relied too much on those for whom I had obtained the stipulation. Well, then, I conjure them, for it is never too late to return to the right, that they may know it. The responsibility which weighs upon them is great. It depends today on the National Guard to consummate its honor or to redeem it. But let the National Guard understand that the safety of the country is in its hands; that, whatever may happen, the sovereignty of the people will get the upper hand; for France will not be dissolved or brought to bend her front beneath a bloody level which is in the hands of a factious minority. [Bravo, bravo!]

M. Gaslonde—Let us appeal to the provinces!

Admiral Saisset—Yes; call upon the provinces to march, if necessary, upon Paris. This must end!

M. Favre—But what I desire from the bottom of my heart is that the National Guard should be brought to a proper sense of its situation. That it may understand the grand device, "Noblesse oblige," and that, after having conquered in the eyes of the enemy and of the whole of France the highest title to public admiration, it should not forget itself and compromise these privileges. There remains but one thing for it to conquer, and that is to heed your voice, and make quick justice of the wretches who oppress the capital. ["Bravo" and prolonged applause]

The Coal Strike.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 10.

While the anthracite coal regions have been a good deal disturbed during the past week, there is as yet no conclusive evidence of a general resumption of mining. Up to the violent outbreak at Scranton on Thursday and Friday, the negotiations were progressing slowly, but with a fair prospect that satisfactory terms would be reached, and that mining would probably be resumed in all the mines this week. Whether the lawless acts at Scranton, and the calling out of the military to suppress the disorder, will retard or facilitate the peaceful negotiations looking to a resumption, is more than can just now be told. There are differences of opinion on this subject. The Workingmen's Benevolent Associations discard all knowledge of the rioters and their riotous acts at Scranton, and, as we are informed, they steadily proceeded with their vote in the several districts on Friday and Saturday evenings on the propositions of the operators to resume work, the vote to be submitted to the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Associations, to be held at Mauch Chunk to-day. If the General Council is authorized by a majority of the members voting in favor of the operators' propositions, it will order a resumption of work, and the coal trouble will end for the season, as is believed; if not, fearful consequences may follow, for all accounts agree that many of the miners are in a destitute condition, and anxious to resume work. There is steadily every week more coal coming into the market, notwithstanding that the high transportation charges are maintained. New and cheaper outlets by more circuitous routes are found and used with profits to those engaged in the traffic. Steadily increas[ing] quantities of coal from the Shamokin region, [via] Wilmington, its way to the Delaware, [and] Wilmington railroads, and is there ship[ped] to other points—a considerable portion of [it] coming to Philadelphia, where it is retailed from the yards. Coal is delivered here in this way at about $1.75 per ton cheaper than by the regular coal-carrying companies at their present advanced charges, and in this way the retail price of coal is kept within $9 to $9.50 per ton, and it can be, and is, delivered to New York by cargo at about the same prices.

The total tonnage of anthracite coal reported by the carrying companies for the week ending on the 1st instant was 103,679 tons, and for the year 1,684,545 tons, against 3,156,800 tons to corresponding time last year—showing a decrease of 1,472,255 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 64,133 tons, and for the year 307,977 tons, against 189,830 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 18,147 tons. The total production of all kinds for the week was 161,812 tons, and, for the year, 1,852,357 tons, against 3,464,597 tons to corresponding dates last year—an aggregate decrease of 1,612,240. The trade in this city is very quiet, and there is no great anxiety among consumers on the subject. Some of the manufacturing establishments may be

CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.

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BY TELEGRAPH

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

By the Western Union Line.

Foreign News.

PARIS, April 13—Noon.

The delegates of the party of conciliation returned from Versailles. They are silent as to details of their negotiations with the Thiers Government, and nothing will be made known till a full report of their mission is completed.

The plate seized in the Bureau of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is being converted into specie.

Commune considering the column in the Place Vendome a barbarous monument, a symbol of brute force and false glory, and a negative of fraternity, have decreed its demolition.

The Mot de Ordre claims that the Nationals now occupy the whole of Neuilly and expects a general attack to be made to-night by the army of Versailles.

PARIS, April 13.

Asnires still holds out against the Versailles forces, whose attack is repulsed. Engagements are in progress at Neuilly, and shells from forts Dumont and Vallerian are falling in the Champs Elysees. Cannonading is also heard south of the city.

PARIS, April 13.

The object of the Versailles commander to-day was apparently to reach Asnires, and thereby relieve the detachment of their troops surrounded by the Communist forces on the island of Grand Jatta. The Versailles batteries commanded the villages of Levallois, Champerel and Neuilly. There was infantry fighting at all the approaches to the villages. The Communists gave way at 11 o'clock, and Gen. Dombrowski asked for reinforcements, and they were sent forward. It is announced by to-night's Communist Journal that the Versailles forces were finally repulsed.

Jecker, the noted Franco-Mexican banker, has been arrested. Commune has decided to keep Bergolt under arrest, and to release Assy.

The delegates from the party of conciliation have returned from Versailles and report that Thiers refused to discuss the question of treaty, but was ready to guarantee a continuance of the Republic and to accede municipal franchise to Paris upon a plan to be elaborated by the Assembly. He was also willing to allow the organization of the National Guard of Paris, which should take the place of and exclude the army from the city, but refused to recognize the belligerency of Commune, or to enter into any negotiations for peace or even an armistice.

Offrancill, a newspaper of Paris, announces that the insurgents have made 2,000 prisoners at Villiueres.

LONDON, April 14.

The Standard has a dispatch from Vienna stating a religious riot occurred at Odessa, in which the Jews were dispersed and great devastation was committed. The authorities are powerless.

A Times special dispatch from Versailles says: The arrival of Gen. Fabrice, German administrator, at St. Denis is consequent upon the receipt of a notification from the Versailles Government. It is the intention to make a supreme effort for the capture of Paris. The Maillot gate is an utter wreck. A battalion of Nationals from the quarter of St. Georges has refused to go to the ramparts, and forcibly resisted an attempt to compel them to do so.

The Daily News has a special dispatch from Paris stating that Grousset, Communist Delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares conciliation is impossible. A quantity of guns have been seized in the shop of an American dealer. Two American contractors have offered to buy the Column Vendome and cast it into cannon.

A dispatch from Versailles says: The Assembly has adopted by a vote of 445 to 124 a resolution giving to each arrondissement of Paris the right to elect four members of a municipal council. The Left vainly protested against the action of the majority. General Cathelinaus, commanding the Breton legion, has established his headquarters at Rambouillet. The Telegraph's special from Versailles says the losses of the insurgents in the combats last week aggregate fully nine thousand men. Some insurgent commanders have proposed to the Versailles government to deliver up the gates of Paris and forts D'Isay and Sauvres on payment of two and a half millions of francs. The offer was declined.

VERSAILLES, April 14.

A violent cannonade is kept up at Asnieres, but without important effect. At Clamart the insurgents continue to fire on our works, but their guns are harmless. The report that the insurgents have recaptured Neuilly is false.

PARIS, April 13.

The artillery firing south and west of Paris ceased to-night. Several battalions of the National Guard have been disarmed for hostility to Commune and their places immediately filled. It has been ordered by Commune that the red flag only shall be carried by the Nationals and hoisted over all places occupied by them. All other colors are suppressed. Forts Issy and Vanvres have been supplied with American mitrailleuses. The Paris and Lyons railway has been cut.

LONDON, April 14.

The Versailles forces have been repulsed everywhere around Paris.

MADRID, April 14.

The elections in Porto Rico are fixed for the 20th of June. The election of Duke Mont Pensier to the Cortez has been declared legal.

LONDON, April 14.

Sir Thomas Buxton, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from South Norfolk.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The President has not abandoned his contemplated trip with his family to the Pacific coast, and has made arrangements for being absent six weeks. The date of departure is yet uncertain, owing to doubts as to the result of the sessions of the Joint High Commission and the necessity of calling an extra session of the Senate.

Judge Strickland, from Utah, is here for the purpose of obtaining from Congress an appropriation to pay the expenses of the District Courts in Utah for the trial of criminal cases. Recent decisions of the Federal Courts in Utah have transferred the duties heretofore performed by the Territorial District Attorney and Territorial Marshal to the District Attorney and Marshal appointed by the United States. These decisions were based upon the legal definition of the organizing act and previous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Brigham Young finding the occupation of his District Attorney and his Marshal gone, refuses to pay the expenses of courts for the transaction of territorial business. The effect of this refusal is to stop the course of justice. Indictments have been found against many persons, some of them Mormons, for criminal offences, and parties cannot be prosecuted because there are no funds to pay the necessary expense. It is feared that if the courts continue to be prevented from considering criminal cases, summary vengeance against murderers and other criminals, by action of vigilance committees, will be the consequence, and it is to prevent the resuscitation of such illegal and sanguinary scenes as those which have been witnessed in other territories, that an appropriation of $30,000, to be added to the deficiency bill, is now asked from Congress. It is suggested that if necessary Congress could subsequently reimburse the treasury by levying a tax upon the territory.

This afternoon a number of ladies appeared at the City Hall and handed to one of the registers of election the following petition: The undersigned, citizens of Washington, believing it to be our solemn duty and part of the allegiance we owe to our Maker, to our country, and to our homes, to exercise the right of elective franchise, hereby earnestly petition that our names be registered as qualified voters in our several districts. The petition was signed by 64 women.

The applicants were informed that the Board of Registers were unanimous in the opinion that under the law none but males had a right to register. They then made application at the registering places of their respective districts, but were again informed they could not be registered. Their names were, however, taken for record.

The weather has remained without material alteration on the Pacific coast. The barometer has fallen in Nebraska, and easterly winds have prevailed on the upper lakes, with partially cloudy and clear weather. The cloudy and threatening weather south of the Ohio has been very generally disaffected. Light rains have been reported at a few points in the interior and on the southern coast. Threatening and partially cloudy weather has been very generally experienced in the Middle and clear weather in the Eastern States. Probabilities—Clear weather, with cool northerly winds, will be probably experienced on Saturday over the lakes, followed by a slight disturbance on Saturday night on the upper lakes. Clear or partially clear weather is probable for the Southern States and Atlantic coasts.

New York News.

NEW YORK, April 14.

Hon. Wm. A. Darling, new Appraiser of this port, took the oath of office yesterday before the Collector and forwarded his bonds to Washington. He will enter upon his duties Monday.

The case of J. Gould vs. Deputy Marshal, for assault and battery while serving an injunction in the Opera House the other evening, was investigated by the grand jury yesterday, and that body decided by dismissing the charge, that the serving of Judge Blatchford's injunction on Gould was executed in a private and proper manner.

Baron Schlosser, Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation, arrived from Mapico where he has been Prussian Minister for several years. He is to replace Baron Geralt in Washington.

The story started in an American journal and copied into some English newspapers as to the matrimonial infelicities of Mrs. Goldschmidt, better known as Jenny Lind, has led to several libel suits and mulcting of copyists to the amount of about £2,000 besides damages. About as much more subject matter was adjudged a clear libel by the court, as abundant proof was adduced of the entirely happy nature of the life of Mr. and Mrs. Goldsobmidt.

A correspondent telegraphs from Washington that the most decisive business transacted by the House yesterday was concerning the Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill, which repeals the law providing for the organization of Congress on the 4th of March. There was long debate over it, and when the vote was taken it was so close that one would have changed it either way. An effort was made by Ben Butler and others to have it reconsidered, but they failed. An attempt will be made to-day to concur in this amendment, and many members assert that if this fails the bill will be laid on the table. There is a very strong feeling in favor of retaining the present law.

John S. Williams and others have brought suit against General Antonio Lopez Santa Anna, late Emperor of Mexico, to recover upon a note for $25,000 given by him in 1866. Judge Brady yesterday granted an attachment in the case against the property in this State belonging to General Santa Anna.

The birth of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated in this city by a banquet at which appropriate speeches by Hon. A. J. Regnier and others were made.

General Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, grandson of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and of Mrs. Patterson, of Baltimore, arrived from Cuba yesterday.

President Huntington, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, left New York to-day for the western terminus of that road, near Guyandotte, together with officers of western roads, about connections and to locate a bridge, site of company's shops and other works. He will remain at the Ohio terminus about a week.

Using Cancelled Stamps.

CLEVELAND, April 14.

John W. Hall, of Sparta, Morrow Co., Ohio, was brought here to-day, at the instance of special agent Baldwin, of the Postoffice Department, charged with using cancelled stamps for payment of postage upon letters. An examination elicited the fact that Hall had been systematically defrauding the Postoffice Department in this way for some time. He waived examination and was recognized to the United States Court.

Fatal Accident.

CINCINNATI, April 14.

Yesterday, at Dayton, Ohio, a pole used in supporting a balloon about to be raised by the employes of Madame Lake's circus, fell to the ground, killing an employe named Pat Matter.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Howe stated that in replying to the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) on San Domingo, he had not only combatted the Senator's position but had indulged in some reflections which were wrung out of him by the conviction that he could not then resist, that that Senator had been speaking in the interest of Democratic opposition. The very explicit declaration with which that Senator had closed his remarks yesterday on the pending bill convinced him that the Senator's purpose was not what he (Howe) had supposed it to be, and he sought an opportunity to make this declaration. No one would doubt that he made it with a great deal more satisfaction than he did the remarks which he had previously submitted. He thought he might be allowed to add in his own vindication that no one would suspect him of having wilfully made that mistake, especially when it was considered that it was an inference drawn by a large portion of the Republican press, and he might say by the entire Democratic press.

Sumner replied:—Senator Howe did an injustice the other day, and he should have known it. I, on that occasion, to save the Republican party from responsibility for an act, spoke as I did. I am a member of the Republican party, faithful to it always, and I cannot see it made responsible for international law and the constitution of the United States without interposing my humble effort to save it. In that spirit I spoke, and the Senator arraigned me when I was trying to save the constitution; to save my country, and to save the party to which I belonged as much as the Senator from Wisconsin.

The debate on the pending order, the Ku Klux bill, was then proceeded with.

Schurz said that the existence of bad local governments in some Southern States had to be admitted, but it might have been prevented had honest intelligent men of the South protected emancipated people, instead of driving them into the hands of unscrupulous men, and the remedy now could not be found in penal statutes. Schurz went on to oppose those provisions of the bill, which enlarged the national jurisdiction at the expense of local self-government, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and creating a constructive rebellion in order to invest the President with discretionary power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Laws were liable to dangerous abuse by partisan governments, and he could not vote for the bill unless the provisions were stricken out, but would support a constitutional measure for the repression of outrages. The Democratic party could not give peace to Southern society because it was overawed by a lawless element and controlled by a reactionary tendency. The Republican party in many Southern States was in its present condition equally unable to secure peace and order, because, unless it got rid of dishonest leadership, it could not produce a good government, but the Democratic party had a strong law and order loving element in it, and the Republican party contained a numerous class of honest and independent men in favor of good government. These elements united would be strong enough to put down disorder without interference by national authority. The union of these two elements, now separated by party lines, would be facilitated by the removal of political disabilities, now opposed from a sentimental point of view. Defining his position as a liberal Republican, Schurz said he desired peace and good will, the removal of political disabilities and restrictions of local self government to the utmost extent compatible with the constitution, and the getting out of the way of all war issues, to make room for new questions, but the first article of his creed was a firm maintenance of that settlement comprised in the constitutional amendments guaranteeing equal rights to all men. He appealed to the Republicans while faithfully enforcing Constitutional laws to set moral agencies to work which would be of more permanent effect than general statutes, and to abstain from legislation which from creating arbitrary powers might afford aid to some but would be calculated to endanger the rights and liberties of all.

Casserly depreciated this proceeding as an unscrupulous attempt of the Republican party to maintain their domination in the South. The people there had accepted the situation and the American people were disposed to treat them kindly, but Republican leaders in Congress were not true Republicans of American sentiment. Six years had elapsed since the war had closed, yet some Senators still cried "havoc." What Senator from the majority had uttered one word of kindness or magnanimity for the South. On the contrary they had only uttered continually and execrations. He would extinguish the feuds of race and restore peace in the South. The Irish who hated the English was owing less to bad laws than to cruel and bitter denunciation of the Irish people by British statesmen. The southern people sting of these invectives, and Senators now came here confessing that their harsh policy had failed. No government in dealing with a suppressed rebellion had erred by too much clemency.

Edmunds closed the debate in a lengthy reply to constitutional and other objections to the bill, which he reviewed in detail, quoting from publications put forth at the time of the formation of the Constitution and other authorities upon the nature of the Government.

At four o'clock the Senate proceeded to vote upon the amendments to the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee. The question was first taken upon the amendment to add to the provision making it a high crime to injure in person or property any United States officer in the performance of his duty the words, "or while engaged therein." The amendment was agreed to by yeas 40, to nays 23.

Morton moved to amend the 4th section so as to give the President power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus until the end of the Forty-second Congress, March 4, 1873. Not agreed to—yeas 23, nays 43.

The amendment extending the time within which the President may suspend the writ, to end at the next regular session of Congress, was agreed to—ayes 44, nays 17. Schurz, Tipton and Trumbull voted with the Democrats.

Osborne moved to strike out so much of the bill as repealed the test oath for jurors in United States courts. Not agreed to.

Sherman moved an additional section assessing damages to persons and property upon localities in which outrages are committed. Agreed to.

Trumbull moved to strike out the 4th section, conferring upon the President discretionary power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Rejected—ayes 21, nays 41. Hill, Morrill, Robertson, Schurz, Tipton, Trumbull and Wright voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Various amendments proposed by Thurman and others on the Democratic side were voted down, and sundry alterations submitted by Edmunds were adopted.

Blair moved as an amendment to add the House amnesty bill.

Edmunds made a point of order that the amendment not being germane to the bill it could not be received.

Trumbull thought the amendment entirely germane, and that it would do much to pacify the South.

During further discussion of the difficulty it was suggested that the amendment relieving disabilities would require a two-thirds vote, while a majority could pass the bill. The amendment was finally withdrawn, Robertson giving notice that he would call up the subject of amnesty at the first opportunity.

Blair moved to modify Sherman's amendment so as to provide that in the assessment of damages upon a locality for outrages committed there, property shall not be taken unless it is proved the owner participated in the outrages. Rejected.

Morton renewed Osborne's amendment, to strike out the clause repealing the test oath for United States jurors, which was carried—34 to 35. The effect was to continue the test oath as heretofore.

The bill then passed—yeas 45, nays 19. The vote was a party one, except that Hill, Robertson, Schurz and Trumbull voted with the Democrats in the negative. At 6:50 the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

House.

Sawyer offered a resolution calling for a report as to the expediency of erecting a custom house and postoffice building at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Adopted.

Holman renewed his proposition made yesterday, to allow the use of the hall of the House on the 24th of May next, to the Young Men's Christian Association.

McNeely objected.

Beatty, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the Senate concurrent resolution to print 20,000 additional copies of report of the Commissioner on Education, with a substitute reducing the number to 5,000, for distribution by the Commissioner. After considerable discussion the Senate concurrent resolution was adopted—96 to 62.

McKee called the attention of the House to the speech published in to-day's Globe, purporting to have been made in the House by Garrett, of Tennessee, the 5th of April, but not actually spoken, containing an article from the Vicksburg Herald highly offensive to Senator Aimes, characterizing him as a shoulder strap puppy and paltroon, a most consumate liar, etc. He desired to bring the matter before the House so that the House might visit upon the author of that speech such condemnation as such a gross breach of privilege deserved.

Jarrett, the member implicated, said he had not intended to commit any infraction of the rules, that he had his speech written and if he had had an opportunity of delivering it he would have had the objectionable article read from the Clerk's desk, and if objection had been made to it he would of course have excluded it from his speech. He was willing now to have it excluded from the Congressional Globe.

Davis expressed the opinion that the apology hardly went far enough.

Garrett said he was willing to apologize to the House for having published what was in violation of the rules, but further than that he could not go in the way of apology.

Butler, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution that whenever a speech is given by a member, he shall be pledged on honor that nothing personal or unparliamentary shall be contained in it, or animadversion on any member of the Executive branches of the Government or in the House or Senate.

Farnsworth objected.

Butler remarked that he thought the member would have objected.

Farnsworth—Personal matters are not always unparliamentary. It is often necessary to be personal to speak the truth.

Butler—Then let it be said and not printed behind a man's back like the act of a coward at the last moment of the session.

The conclusion of the sentence was cut off by the Speaker's gavel.

Cox remarked that he knew there had been other people offended in the same way before. [Laughter.]

Garfield offered a resolution providing for the exclusion of Garrett's speech from the Congressional Globe, and it was agreed to.

Subsequently Cox, on ascertaining that the resolution excluded the whole speech instead of the obnoxious part of it, moved to reconsider the vote, and the matter went over for the present.

Kinsella asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution in reference to Fenian prisoners, and requesting the President to have their case presented before the Joint High Commission.

Dickey objected.

Kelley offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information received at the State Department concerning iron and other ship building in Sweden and Norway. Adopted.

The House then, at 8 o'clock, resumed consideration of the Senate amendments to the deficiency bills, Dawes appealing to the House to finish to-day, that it may go to the Conference Committee to-morrow, and that Congress might adjourn Monday.

Dawes offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for rebuilding a Catholic orphan asylum at Charleston, S. C., in consideration of services rendered by the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy to sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the United States Army during the bombardment of that city. He made a feeling appeal to the House in support of the amendment.

Pratt, who had been one of the Union officers cared for by the Sisters, made a like appeal. The amendment was adopted unanimously.

The Senate amendment for the reissue of national bank notes was concurred in with an amendment striking out the proviso which required two sides of the notes to be printed by different printing houses.

Holman offered and advocated the amendment requiring bonds to pay the expenses of printing their own notes.

Farnsworth supported the proposition, and stated the cost to the Treasury was $1,600,000, and there was no great reason why they should not pay that cost.

Garfield opposed the amendment and stated that the amount of taxes paid in 1869 by banks to the United States, State and National, was $18,338,126, being at the rate of 4 3-4 per cent. on the entire capital.

Kerr stated that the same report from which Garfield quoted, showed that National banks after paying rich dividends for that same year had laid by $130,000,000 undistributed profits and surplus funds.

The House then proceeded to vote on Holman's amendment, which is as follows: "Provided, that the expenses incurred and which shall become necessary in executing the provisions of this section, shall be paid by said banking association in proportion to their circulation, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, in addition to the tax now and hereafter imposed by law on such banking associations" The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 103; nays, 70.

Without disposing of the bill, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow, the Clerk announcing a Democratic caucus for this evening.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 14

General Sherman, accompanied by his aides-de-camp Colonels McCoy and Tourtellotte, has gone to New Orleans, whence he will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, from where he will start on a grand tour of inspection of all military posts on the plains as far north as the Union Pacific Railway. General March, General Inspector of the Army, will join the party at New Orleans.

Wm. George, recently from Motamora, Indiana, left here in the 4 p. m. train Wednesday for Atchison, Kansas. Some three hours later he was discovered lying alongside the railroad track, near Ferguson station, about ten miles from this city, very badly cut about the head and insensible. He died while being brought to this city. It is not known whether he fell from the train or received violence from other parties.

John Van Orden, who was shot a few days ago by his father-in-law, John Irwin, died Wednesday night. Irwin is not yet arrested.

Some days ago several horses were stolen in Cedar county, Mo, and the thief, named Jackson, was pursued by two men named Akord and Bogs, overtaken between Baxter Springs and Chetopa, Kansas, and hanged. While they were returning home they were captured by a band of armed men, hanged, and all their horses run off.

The coal mines of St. Clair county, Ill, have suspended work, under apprehension that a reduction in wages was designed by mine owners. These mines number about thirty, and furnish over ninety per cent. of the coal used in St. Louis harbor and city. The suspension took owners by surprise, and found them without any stock on hand. The result is, therefore, a famine, and steamers bound to this city have been telegraphed to supply themselves with coal at other ports.

On a Strike.

BALTIMORE, April 14.

The boot and shoe manufacturers having ascertained that female operatives employed by them had organized a secret order to prevent manufacturers from employing girls and women not members of their order, discharged all female operatives belonging to the organization, at the same time offering to continue them at work upon their withdrawal from the society. The proposition was declined by them. The action of the women was immediately made known to the journeymen members of the St. Crispin Association, who at once struck, and there was an immediate suspension of work in the shoe factories throughout the city. About 2,000 hands are thus out of employment.

Election Bill Defeated

ALBANY, April 14

The special election bill to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Irving, was defeat in the Assembly to-day—64 to 53—Jacobs, Democrat, changing the vote to a negative in order to move reconsideration.

The Republicans held a joint legislative caucus this forenoon, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican members of the Legislature, adhering firmly to the position they have already taken, will oppose any final adjournment till proper and necessary measures are passed

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Please announce the name of B. O. BEAULDING of Meadville, late a sergeant of Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the usages of the Republican party, at their primary meeting. Mr. B. enlisted in 1861, and was credited to Crawford county and served in the field and rebel prison until the close of the war.

VENANGO COUNTY.

EDITORS MORNING HERALD:—Please announce N. B. RIDDLE as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

EDITOR HERALD—Please announce the name of JAMES P. RIDDLE, of Scrub Grass township, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Venango county, subject to usages of the Republican party.

EDITORS HERALD—Please announce the name of FID BISHOP, of Oil City, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, and oblige MANY REPUBLICANS.

We are authorized to announce the name of C. S. MARKS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Venango Co., subject to the usages of the Republican party at the primary elections. m16-dtd

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING HERALD, TITUSVILLE, April 14, 1871—P. M.

The market was moderately active to-day, but no important change in prices occurred. Upon the Lower Creek the market was a shade weaker, and upon both sections of the road buyers were offering prices about five cents per barrel less than those of the day preceding, though holders remain firm, and are not making general concessions. The closing price upon both the upper and lower roads was $3.90@3.95 bid and $4 00 asked. The recent "strike" upon Church Run has been used to weaken the market by the bear element, but no correct figures as to the real production of the well will be collected for several days yet, and the yield has so far been generally over-rated.

We quote the following sales:

1000 bbls on the Upper Creek st	$4.00
500 " " " "	4.00
500 " " " "	4.00
500 " " " "	4.00
1000 " " " "	3.95
1000 " " " "	3.90
500 " " " "	3.95
500 " " " "	3.95
500 " " " "	3.95
1000 bbls at Petroleum Centre st	4.00
1000 " at Rouseville st	3.95
500 " on the Lower Creek h. g. st	4.05
200 " " " " b. u. 1st 6 m	4.30
1000 " at Oil City st	4.25
1000 " " " "	4.20

[PETROLEUM MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 14.

Petroleum—Crude very dull and nothing doing. Refined, quiet and unchanged in every respect at 21½c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.

Gold has been strong, opening at 110¾, sold down to 110⅜, up to and and closed at 110¾.

Loans were made at from 1 to 2 per cent.

Clearances at the New York Gold Exchange Bank, $21,595.

Governments were strong. At close 5-20s of 1865, 1867 and 1868 advanced ⅛ per cent.

Stocks were very active to-day, especially on Lake Shore and Ohio, the former selling up to 105½. The remainder on the list were firm. Market closed off from ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Central and Union Pacific bonds were very strong and active. New York Central dividend will be paid to-morrow.

Money steady at 6@7 per cent.
State bonds quiet and firm.
Sterling Exchange and Bankers' bills, 110.

Government securities:

Coupons of 1881	116⅝
do '62, 5-20s	113⅝
do '64, 5-20s	113
do '65, 5-20s	113
do '65, new 5-20s	113
do '67, 5-20s	112
do '68	112⅝
do 10-40s	108⅝
Currency sixes	113½
State bonds:	
Missouris	92⅜
Tennessee, old	66
do new	66
Virginia, new	72
do old	72
North Carolina, old	47⅜
do new	25

Stock quotations:

Canton	82⅜	Northwestern	89⅜
Cumberland	35	preferred	97⅜
W. U. Tel	57⅜	Rock Island	111⅜
Quicksilver	12⅜	New Jersey Cent.	106⅜
Mariposa	11	St. Paul	61⅜
do preferred	18	preferred	80
Adams Ex	74½	Wabash	51
Wells Ex	41⅜	preferred	80
American	48½	Ft. Wayne	99⅜
United States	46⅜	Terre Haute	31
Pacific Mail	60⅜	preferred	75⅜
N. Y. C.	97⅜	C. & A.	118⅜
Scrip	93⅜	preferred	119
Erie	22½	O. & M.	51⅜
preferred	42	C. C. & C.	99⅜
Harlem	127⅜	B. & C.	139
preferred	128⅜	Lake Shore	104⅜
Reading	108	Ind. Cent.	23⅜
Michigan Cent.	121⅜	Ills. Cent.	134
P. Ft. W. & C.	116⅜	Union Pacific	29⅜

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.

Cotton, dull but unchanged; middling uplands, 14¾c. Flour, dull and prices have declined; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.45; common to good extra, $7.00; good to choice, $6 00@7.15; white Western extra, $7 20@7.55; Ohio extra, $6 00@7.25; St. Louis, $6.75@9 00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Wheat, steady at 90⅜c. Wheat dull; new spring, $1.57⅜@1.62; red and amber, $1.62@1.65⅜; white Michigan, $1.65. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn, dull but unchanged; mixed Western, 73@72c; yellow, 77@78c. Oats, dull and prices drooping; Western and Ohio, 63@69c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee, quiet and unchanged in every respect. Rio, 13¾@16½c. Sugar—Market steady with a moderate demand; Cuba, 9⅜@9¾c. Molasses quiet; Muscovado, 50c. Rice, 8@8¾c. Provisions—Mess pork, unchanged at $19.50@19.75; prime, $15.75@17.50; prime mess, $17 00@18 00. Beef dull; mess, 10@15c; extra, 15@16c; hams, 24@31c; prime mess, 21@26c. Cut meats heavy; hams, 10¾@11c; shoulders, 7¾@8¾c; middles nominal. Lard steady; prime steam, 10¾@11⅜c; kettle dried, 11⅜c; May till June 11⅜@12c. Butter, dull but unchanged; Western, 12@20c; State, 20@30c. Cheese, dull and prices drooping at 11@13c.

LATEST.

Flour, dull and prices drooping at $6 60@6.75 for shipping extra. Wheat, dull and prices have declined; new spring, $1 57@1.60; red and amber, $1.60@1 65. Eggs—Market steady at 14@15½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 14.

Flour, dull but unchanged. Wheat, dull and prices have declined 2@3c, amber Michigan, $1.51; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.51; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.73. Corn, dull and prices have declined 1c; high mixed, 56c low do, 53c; yellow, 53⅜c. Oats, dull but unchanged; No. 1, 53c; No. 2, 52⅜c; Michigan, 53½c. Clover seed—Market steady with a moderate demand, at $5 50. Lake freights firmer, to Buffalo, 3c; to Oswego, 7c

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 14.

Flour, quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady; No. 1 red winter, $1 46; market closed dull and weak. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; high mixed, 52c, sales of 2 cars do at 52c. Oats lower; before Change, 55c, on Change, 54c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The market is fairly active but generally steady, although some irregularity exists among a few jobbing houses concerning discount. We quote: 12@12½c for heavy brown sheetings; 12⅜@13c for brown drillings; 10@11c for prints, 18c for printed delaines; 20c for Atlanville and Wamsutta muslins; 21c for New York mills muslins; Indian Head 36-inch brown sheetings, 10c; Massachusetts C, 7¾c; Mystic River, 10⅜c; Lucomia E, 18c; Portsmouth, 7¾c; Newmarket, 10c; Bates' corset jeans, 9c; Lucomia, 11¾c; Workingmen's denims, 17¾c; Cabot 3-4 bleached sheetings, 17¾c; Dwight cambrics, 16c; Lonsdale cambrics are advanced from 21 to 22½c, and shirtings, 9¾c.

LOCAL NOTICES.

UTICA LUMBER WAGONS on hand and for sale by JAMES H. DAVIS, Agent.

SAFE FOR SALE, near new and an A. No. 1 article in every respect. Address of owner at HERALD office.

NO NAME Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco at FIBBS BROS

$1,000 REWARD will be paid by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in curing all the diseases for which it is recommended. In the cure of severe and lingering Coughs, Bronchitis and diseases of the lungs and as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine it cannot be too highly recommended. It acts promptly upon the liver, removing torpor or "Biliousness." Sold by druggists.

E. K. THOMPSON'S Improved Cough Syrup, a certain cure for colds, coughs, soreness of the lungs and chest. Manufactured and sold by the proprietor, corners of Diamond, Martin and Spring streets, Titusville, Pa.

THE American and new Empire stoves, the best in the market at reduced prices, B. W. MURRAY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Blasting in Oil Wells.

The failures in obtaining satisfactory results in oil wells, undoubtedly arise from imperfect explosion, and this is especially the case with Nitro-Glycerine. Parties who desire a complete explosion of this material, must themselves insist on a perfect exploder being used, otherwise their money and time is utterly wasted. Remember the cartridge may be blown to pieces and rent open without effecting the explosion of the Nitro-Glycerine it contains. It is very seldom that more than one-third of the powder, or "combination," are ever exploded, and it is on this account, that when pure Nitro-Glycerine is used, if part has been exploded, the remainder must explode, that has caused such effect vs results in oil wells. Over 75 per cent. of the torpedoes put in by the undersigned in 1868 and 1869 recovered the wells to their highest yield.

MOWBRAY'S NITRO-GLYCERINE.—The Tri Nitro-Glycerine manufactured by the Mowbray process, is safer to handle, has 30 per cent. more explosive force, and is a more stable compound than can be made by the Nobel process. It is chemically pure, perfectly safe, warranted less liable to accident than powder in blasting, and is so certified by B. D. Frost, Chief Engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel. For three years we have manufactured thousands of pounds, and learned it over the roughest roads in Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut and New York, in all seasons, without the slightest accident. Saves 50 per cent. in cost of rock blasting, seven-eighths of the drilling, and expedites the work so that the removal of rock is the limit of progress. Proved to have double the force of Dualin, Dynamite, or any of the mixtures of inert matter with inferior nitro-glycerines.

ELECTRIC FUSE EXPLODERS.

The result of three years' experiments, perfectly safe, require an actual spark to explode them atmospheric electricity, friction of wire do not affect these Electric Fuse Exploders. The only fuse with wires insulated in pure gutta percha—guaranteed "sure fire" every time

PURE GUTTA PERCHA INSULATED WIRE.

The substitution of gutta percha in insulated wire, intended for blasting purposes, is a crime, because it risks the miners' lives, and worse, a blunder—because it wastes a valuable time by causing misfires.

Insulated Wire, warranted, made of the pure gum, without admixture. Address

GEO. M. MOWBRAY,
Hoosac Tunnel Nitro-Glycerine Works,
feb15-dtf North Adams, Mass

Special Notice.—Herald Agent.—Mr. William A. Sands is our agent for general outside work. Advertising, job printing and subscriptions entrusted to him will be filled, and his receipt for our bills will be duly honored. Our friends throughout this city and the oil regions, are respectfully requested to give him their orders. BLOSS BROS. & COGSWELL.

Notice.—On and after the 26th day of February, 1871, the rate of transportation on oil through the Hickory Branch of the A. T. Co. from Fagundas to Tidioute and Trunkeyville will be twenty cents per barrel of forty-three gallons each. ADNAH NEYHART,
ja31tf Supt Hickory Branch A. T. Co.

Notice.—The rate of transportation through the Titusville and Hickory Pipe Line from Fagundas and Hickory to Titusville will be thirty cents per barrel, of forty three gallons each, on and after the 16th day of February, 1871. W. H. WALLACE,
ja31tf Supt Hickory and Titusville Pipe Line.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. WEILL & D. WILE,

(Formerly the Business Manager of the Buffalo Store,)

Have lately formed a Copartnership, under the name of

JULIUS WEILL & CO.,

And are now prepared to offer to the citizens of Titusville and vicinity an entire new Stock of fine

Ready-Made Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Hats and Caps,

And everything belonging to a gentleman's outfit, the whole of which having been bought for cash at the lowest market price, will be sold to the public at a small advance, believing in the old adage,

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Having but a small store, we are compelled to buy new goods every week, and therefore are always able to offer something new and the latest out.

Having bought out Mr. Auerback's interest in the Segar and Tobacco trade, we have entire control of our store, and will continue that branch of business as heretofore, and from this day on will sell the

Best Fine Cut at $1.00 a Pound.

The finest brands of

Segars and Smoking Tobacco

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Thanking our friends for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, at our old stand,

No. 3 Diamond Street, near the Postoffice.

ap15-tt JULIUS WEILL & CO.

CASTLE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR CARRIAGE SHOP

From Pine Street, opposite the Crittenden House, to Pine Street, opposite the American Hotel barn, where they respectfully invite their friends and customers to call and see them. ap15 1t

TO THE CITIZENS OF TITUSVILLE AND VICINITY.

We wish to say that we have purchased the CARRIAGE FACTORY, STOCK

McFARLAND, SMITH & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

FULL STOCK

SPRING & SUMMER

CLOTHS & CASSIMERS!

ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND
AMERICAN

COATINGS,

SUITINGS,
VESTINGS AND

PANTS GOODS.

For style and make they have no competition.

LOSEE BLOCK,

Titusville, Pa.

THE
CITIZENS BANK,
Titusville, Pa.
OFFICERS:
WM. H. ABBOTT.....President.
I. G. JACKSON.....Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
WM. H. ABBOTT, GEO. K. ANDERSON,
F. W. AMES, F. W. ANDREWS,
D. H. CADY, LYMAN STEWART,
I. G. JACKSON.
This Bank is organized on the partnership principle, each stockholder being individually liable to the FULL EXTENT OF HIS PROPERTY.
FOUR, FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.
Interest allowed on time deposits in Savings Bank Department, special facilities being offered to SMALL DEPOSITORS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds for sale.
Discounts made and a General Banking Business Transacted

Shamburg
Savings Bank,
Shamburg, Pa.
WM. H. ABBOTT.....President.
JOHN R. DRUM.....Cashier.
This institution is a branch of the Citizens Bank, of Titusville, and business is conducted on the same principle.
INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
Sept20 tf

LOCAL NOTICES.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—The subscribers offer from this date forward their stock at bare cost.

We wish to say in this connection, this is no humbug sale, but positive, as the first of May ends our year. Shall go out of business as soon after as possible. To any responsible party or parties desiring a choice fresh stock of goods, with lease of building in the most desirable part of the city, we will give good terms, and invite their early attention to a most remunerative investment. To the trade who have favored us with their patronage, we return thanks, and now offer them all the benefits of our purchases through long experience in the grocery business. We have a fine stock of imported and domestic liquors, which dealers shall have a like benefit of. Our stock is the largest and best selected in this part of the State, and shall be closed out at cost.

CLARK, HAYES & CO.
Titusville, April 11, 1871.

VICK'S seeds sold at Doty & Co.'s seed store.

IF you want a Stove of any kind, call on B. W. Murray before you purchase.

PARLOR SUITS, from $65 to $350 at Russ & Davidson's.

SEEDS, bulbs, roots of all kinds at catalogue prices, at Doty & Co.'s seed store.

CHAMBER SETS from $30 to $300 at Russ & Davidson's.

RUSS & DAVIDSON have received a new and splendid stock of furniture, carpets, oilcloths, mattings and door mats for the spring trade, at the lowest market price. Call and examine before purchasing and save money.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.—On the first of April Mr. M. Arnold will open the new store in the Roberts' block with a large, complete and and elegant assortment of gentlemen's clothing and furnishing goods. There will also be a custom department well stocked with the most desirable lines of goods of latest and most desirable styles.

DWELLING HOUSES are insured at bottom rates at old established agency of Fred. Bates & Co., No. 9 Franklin street.

LIME, cement and calcine plaster. C. A. Durfrey, corner Perry and Mechanic streets, Titusville, Pa.

BEST Kid Gloves. Every pair guaranteed by D. Harris & Bro., 41 Spring street.

TINWARE of every description on hand, and made to order at B. W. MURRAY'S.

MECHANICS' TOOLS of all descriptions, at B. W. MURRAY'S.

LOOK TO YOUR HEALTH.—McDonald's Tolu Cough Syrup. Money refunded for every bottle that does not effect a cure.

SHOW CASES FOR SALE, four, all in first rate order and of good style. Address of owner at HERALD office.

HARDWARE of every variety, at B. W. MURRAY'S.

Titusville Morning Herald.

Saturday, April 15, 1871.

☞ The "MORNING HERALD" has a larger circulation than any other paper in Western Pennsylvania, outside of Pittsburgh.

☞ THE MORNING HERALD PRINTING OFFICE, executes every description of printing, from a lady's visiting card to a mammoth three sheet poster. A Book Bindery now established in Titusville enables us to do all kinds of work requiring ruling, paging or binding. Orders left at our Counting Room, sent to us by mail, or given to our agent, Mr. Will A. Sands, will receive prompt attention. We keep a full assortment of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Justices' Blanks, &c.
BLOSS BROS. & COGSWELL.

New Advertisements To-Day.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.—Julius Weill & Co.
Carriage Shop—Cts'le & Co
Carriages, Buggies, Buckboards, &c.—Moore & Rood.
50,000 or 40,000 Brick for Sale—Pickering, Chambers & Co.
Rooms to Rent—Mrs. Hamilton.
Wanted—Some One to Sod a Portion of a Lot—O. C. Leonard.
Peace Celebration, at Ph. Hoenig's New Hall—E. Orton.
Masonic—Meeting of Commandery.
Strayed—A Yearling Sow—Gordon O. Berry.

NEWS AGENTS who wish extra copies of the HERALD containing the conclusion of the "Breach of Promise Case," will please send in their orders to-day. The WEEKLY HERALD of next week will contain the trial in full. Extra copies must be ordered to-day or they cannot be filled.

PUBLISHERS HERALD.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—There will be no services to-morrow except the Sunday School and Bible Class, which will convene at the usual hour.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The Rev. J. R. Johnson, of Marietta, Ohio, will preach in the Universalist Church to-morrow, morning and evening hours.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—The Producers and Manufacturers' Bank of this city held their annual election Thursday evening, the 13th instant. Mr. D. H. Mitchell was re-elected President, and Mr. C. A. Mitchell Cashier. Messrs. Milton Stewart, S. Q Brown, F. H. Gibbs, D. H. Mitchell, R. D. Fletcher, L. Emery, Jr., Jonathan Watson and H. B. Porter were elected Directors. The bank completes its first year on the 25th inst., and has earned a handsome dividend for its stockholders and established an excellent reputation in the great commercial circles and won a deserved popularity at home.

THE trial of the breach of promise case at Franklin was concluded yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, with the summing up of counsel and the charge of the Judge. We are not advised at present writing whether the jury had agreed upon their verdict. We shall finish the publication of the testimony on Monday next, if possible, to be followed with a report of the able and eloquent addresses of the respective counsel, Messrs. Osmer & Taylor for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Mitchell & Brewster for the defence, together with the charge of Judge Trunkey. No case ever tried in Venango county has excited so sympathetic an interest.

THE SPOUTING WELL ON CHURCH RUN.—The new flowing well on Kerr farm, Church run, was drilled six feet deeper yesterday, the boiler having been removed about forty feet up the hill, to prevent any danger of the fire igniting the gas. The oil continued to spout at intervals of about an hour, with, some think, the same force that it did yesterday. A tank has been put in position, and the well can be more accurately rated during the next twenty-four hours. It is thought to produce in the neighborhood of about 30 barrels per day. A large number of visitors were coming and going all day, and most of them waited to see at least one spout. It has already considerably benefited the surrounding territory, and given operators more confidence.

EUROPEAN HOTEL.—Mr. Charles Rodel will open a hotel and restaurant at No. 28 Diamond street, opposite Union Block, this morning with a free lunch. Mr. Rodel formerly kept a hotel on the European plan in Boston. He speaks five languages, is an old soldier, and is fully competent to keep a hotel. His place has been newly fitted up, and he is now prepared to take boarders, either by the day or week. There will be a free lunch every morning from eight to ten o'clock, and everything that can be desired in the line of eatables will be found on his tables. Everything will be gotten up in true French *cafe* style, and those who like French cooking can be satisfied at Mr. Rodel's place.

COBBY CARRIAGE FACTORY.—By a card in another column it will be seen that Messrs. Moore & Rood have brought out the carriage works of Major Allen, and are now in the market with a large stock of all kinds of wagons and carriages. The Major remains with the new firm as agent.

A Card.

Editors Morning Herald:

In order to put ourselves in the proper light in regard to the Nilsson concerts and correct some misstatements which have appeared in print, we are obliged to ask a hearing of our side of the story, to show the people of the oil regions that we have done all in our power to provide them with first-class entertainments, and have spared neither pains nor expenses to do so. Mr. Mathews and Mr. McCrum went to New York in December for the sole purpose of inducing Mr. Strakosch to bring Mlle. Nilsson to Titusville, and at an interview with Mr. S. was told that they could not come to Titusville for less than $4,500, which was a great deal more money than we could put in the house, and consequently gave up the project.

On March 18th we received a letter from Mr. Fryer, another agent or manager, asking our opinion about Mlle. Nilson drawing one very large house in Titusville at their high prices of admission, viz., $3 and $4, (we quote his own words) and our lowest terms for the house. Our answer was that we thought she would draw a *good* house even at those prices; that our terms to them would be $250, we furnish everything pertaining to the house, license, attend to the sale of reserved seats, &c.; or would give him $2,500 for one concert. In reply, received a telegram saying, "book us for April 12."

On the 20th of March Mr. McCrum went to New York to make further arrangements, and in an interview with Mr. Strakosch, he (Strakosch) repudiated Mr. Fryer's contract. Mr. McCrum then made him the offer of $3,000 for one concert, and pay all expenses of the house, printing, etc., or rent him the house for $200, which offer was not accepted. With these statements of the facts we leave the whole subject with the public, confident that they will approve our action in the matter.

McCRUM, MATHEWS & SMITH.

EXPRESS OFFICE REMOVAL.—On Monday, the 17th inst., the Express Office will be in the new brick building, between Bryan, Dillingham & Co.'s and the Oil Creek Railroad, on Franklin street.

C. G. ROBINSON, Agent.

The Van Syckel Refinery.

The Van Syckel oil refinery, situated on the north bank of Oil Creek, between Washington and Perry streets, is one of the largest, most flourishing and best conducted establishments of the kind in the country. Mr. Samuel Van Syckel, the proprietor of the works, upwards of ten years ago carried on the refining business in Jersey City, and won for himself at that early date a very high reputation as a skillful and practical refiner. In fact, his brand of oil was considered superior to any other in the market, and was eagerly sought after by exporters, and consequently always commanded the highest figures.

Being of a very energetic disposition Mr. Van Syckel sold his refinery and established himself at Miller Farm, at the time when that point was the terminus of the Oil Creek Railroad, where he entered largely into the shipping business. When Pithole suddenly sprang into existence, he laid down the first successful line of pipe in that region, between Miller Farm and that large producing territory. This gave him increased facilities for the shipment of crude oil, and an immense advantage over all other competitors. He next turned his attention to shipping oil in bulk, and practically established the first line of tank cars between the oil region and the sea board. His operations became so enormously extended that at one time they controlled the market. This, however, in the natural course of events, could not last long. Rival tank car companies, profiting by his example, very soon came into the field, and a vigorous competition destroyed all margin of profit. Rather than ship at a loss, he retired from this branch of business of which he may be said to be the father.

At the present time no crude oil is shipped, excepting in tank cars, and even refined oil is shipped in bulk, while pipe lines connect Titusville with every producing locality throughout the oil region. The benefit which the oil interest has received from these practical improvements, is incalculable.

With almost prophetic vision Mr. Van Syckel next turned his attention to the construction of the first of that large class of refineries with which Titusville is surrounded. He could see that this point possessed superior advantages for refining, to that of any other place in the region or on the continent, and while nearly all other business men scouted the idea as chimerical, he energetically set to work, and built the present extensive works called after his name. Having introduced many valuable improvements, his example was soon followed by other capitalists of large means, and Titusville stands to-day able to compete with either Cleveland or Pittsburgh in the profitable manufacture of refined oil, as has lately been evinced by nearly the whole of their refineries being compelled to shut down, while ours were running at a profit.

The Van Syckel refinery has three stills, one of 1,000 barrels, one of 200 barrels and a small tar still, also a "volatilizer" of 1,500 barrels capacity, the use of which greatly hastens distillation. There are four large steam boilers, of the united capacity of 200 horse power, and seven powerful steam pumps. Nineteen artesian wells furnish an unfailing supply of pure spring water. The tankage consists of one 5,000 bbl. crude storage iron tank, one 3,000 bbl. refined oil iron tank, one 1,000 bbl. iron bleaching tank, one 1,000 bbl. iron distillate tank, besides which, are two smaller wooden tanks, bricked in and fire proof. The agitator is of iron, lined with lead, and 1200 bbls. capacity. An extensive platform and barrel house, is connected with the establishment, which possesses superior facilities for preparing, filling, and shipping barrels. The switches of the Oil Creek railroad interlace the works, which admits of coal, acid, and other articles used in the refinery being delivered economically and with very little handling. Connected by pipes with the refinery is a dump tank, on Mechanic street, for the reception by teams of heavy oil from small wells, and the shipment of benzine for local trade. The crude oil tank is also connected with the various pipe line companies' tanks. A fine brick office heated by steam stands at the northeast corner of the works, near Washington street. It is elegantly fitted, and well adapted to the business.

The refinery has suffered from fire twice during the past year. The first time a large amount of property was destroyed. It had no sooner been replaced than another fire occurred, in which Mr. Van Syckles by the utmost presence of mind saved the refinery from total destruction. A large tank of distillate was on fire, which, had it been allowed to burn any length of time, would have ignited the whole of the works. He immediately pumped the oil out from the bottom of the tank, the men working under an intense heat, while copious streams of water were poured on the surrounding apparatus, and the fire having nothing to feed upon, died out without further damage. Nearly the whole of the oil was saved, only the tank being badly burned.

Severe though his losses have been, he has continued to prosper by indefatigable energy, and been able to carry on and even increase his extensive business, while others, from the speculative condition of the market, have been compelled to succumb and shut down. Mr. Van Syckel's brand of oil has lost none of the high reputation which it has always deservedly borne in the market. He stands to-day at the head of the refining interest, and his opinion is regarded as authority. There are other companies who possess more capital, but none have been able to outrival him in the profitable manufacture of refined oil.

A Card.

TITUSVILLE, April 15, 1871.

At a meeting of the several Pipe Companies hereafter named, viz.: The Allegheny Transportation Company, the Titusville Pipe Company, the Commonwealth Oil and Pipe Company, and the Titusville and Hickory Pipe Line, it was unanimous resolved and agreed to, that in view of the great losses sustained by carrying large amounts of oil for the customers of the several lines here represented, from evaporation and leakage, that, on and after the 15th inst., any oil remaining in the tanks of the Companies above named over fifteen days shall pay a charge of five cents per barrel of forty-three gallons for each half month or any fractional part thereof that so remains; said charge to be collected by the several agents of the different Companies before the oil is removed, and to be considered as a fixed rate for the loss by evaporation and leakage, as provided for in the receipts of the different Companies.

ALLEGHENY TRANSPORTATION CO.,
By Henry Harley, President.
TITUSVILLE PIPE COMPANY,
Charles P. Hatch, Superintendent.
COMMONWEALTH OIL AND PIPE CO.,
Vandergrift & Forman, Supts.
TITUSVILLE AND HICKORY PIPE LINE,
W. H. Wallace, Superintendent.

CLARK, HAYES & CO. are going out of business, and are selling off their stock at cost.

The Breach of Promise Case

JENNIE M'BRIDE VS. I. I. WAGNER.

(Continued.)

Cross-examined—Mr. W. corresponded with me daily—I think every day during the year 1868. I answered almost all his letters, except when I was sick. He has some of the letters I wrote—I destroyed the rest. He returned some to me on several different occasions. He first gave me two or three in Pittsburgh. He took them out of his pocket; said they were getting soiled. I think I asked him for them, saying I would put them with what I had of his letters. He next gave me some in Bellefonte—quite a number. He brought them with him because he did not know what the result would be when he saw me, and because his landlady's girls were very meddlesome. I told him I could take good care of them and that I didn't like to have other people rumaging over my letters. I put these letters in envelopes containing corresponding letters of his, and kept them until after this suit was brought. I then destroyed these letters. I destroyed them because when I opened them I felt so mortified at having written such loving letters to a man who had fooled me, that I couldn't bear the sight of them. I kept the others to use against him in this suit. I was not advised by any person to destroy these letters. I destroyed all these letters at once, in Franklin, by burning them. I once wrote to Mr. Wagner that I reckoned after the way he behaved he would like to have his letters, and if he did, I'd advise him to bring mine down, and he brought them. I took them up stairs and put them in my trunk. He demanded his letters. I got mine first. He asked me what I had been doing up stairs, and I told him I had been putting away his letters, and told him his were up there too, and that they were going to stay there, for I had made up my mind that he was a rascal, and that there was one woman he couldn't fool—and that was Miss Jennie McBride. The letter requesting him to bring down my letters was written in the latter part of February, 1869, I think. I know he didn't return the rest of the letters because I did not have them. I judged I didn't have them all because there were not enough to match his. I replied to all his letters when I was well. The first time appointed for my marriage was postponed. Mr. W. wished to come to Bellefonte before the time appointed. He came in May, at my request. He stopped on the road to his home. I had asked him before I came home not to come and see me until he came to take me away, as I didn't want to be teazed—it was unpleasant. I asked him to stop on his way home. He stayed a couple of days. He stopped at the hotel part of the time and at my mother's the rest. He lodged at the hotel. He registered his name as from Reading at my request or direction.

I knew a gentleman by the name of Col. Theodore Gregg. Mr. Wagner didn't meet him at Bellefonte—never met him to my knowledge. Col. Gregg never visited me here. I never knew him to be in Venango county, since this engagement with Mr. Wagner. I never went to the door of the house and warned him against meeting Gregg. I asked him if he had a pistol to protect himself. This was in May, at Bellefonte. We lived in a very public place. At night there was a good deal of quarreling on the street, and when we opened the door to go out there was some one standing near the door. I supposed it was some drunken man. I was very much frightened and asked him if he had any weapon to defend himself. He came in for a moment or two, until the person had passed by, then he went to the hotel. I did not tell him I feared it was Col. Gregg waiting for him. I certainly wouldn't say such a thing, for I didn't know Gregg was in town—knew nothing about him. Col. Gregg was not in Bellefonte to my knowledge. I saw him there some time in April, 1868, before Mr. Wagner had visited me. I met Col. Gregg then. I never met him since I left Bellefonte, in the spring of 1867. He called upon me in April, 1868 I did return Colonel Gregg some keepsakes in April, 1868, when I went home to prepare for my marriage. He returned me one or two letters. I kept his letters. He called upon me once after Mr. Wagner had told me some one had written to him My mother sent for him. I did not say he called twice after that. I said I met him twice after that. I met him at the house of mutual friends in Bellefonte, once in the morning and once in the evening. This morning meeting was in August, just before I came here again, at the house of a physician. I supposed he would be there and I went to see him. I had not been told he would be there. The other time was long before—he asked me to meet him there. It was before defendant had come, and when I was at home preparing for my marriage. Never met him since. I was once engaged to be married to Gregg. That engagement subsisted some time after the war closed. It was broken before I left Centre county. Had a deliberate conversation in 1869 about our marriage, I presume—we had so many. He said as long as he was jealous he could not be happy with me. I told him there was no foundation for his jealousy. I told him I thought it was a cowardly act to have a lady go to the trouble and expense of getting married, and then to break off on such a flimsy pretence. Then he asked me how much I was the loser. I told him as to mere dollars and cents, I had lost in expenditures and time about $500, but that no money on earth could induce me to get ready to get married, and invite my friends, and be disappointed. I did not very often request a pecuniary compensation. I would not allow him to talk about it. I never asked Sharp to get a $500 bond for me from defendant. I never told him I'd settle for a $500 bond. I received $500 from defendant. He sent it to me in a letter. [Letter dated March 21, 1868.] There is nothing said in this letter about the money. He once sent me some money when I was visiting in the country. He wrote me to visit him. It would have taken longer to get money from home than to get it from him. I wrote to him to send me some money and I would go. He sent me the money and I paid him back. I sent the $500 back to him. I kept it for ten days or so thinking he would come down. I never used any of this money. I changed an old note I had for a new one of these. I never put the money in bank. I sent it back by mail. I folded a piece of blank paper around it and enclosed it in an envelope addressed to Wagner at Oil City. There was no letter with it. I had at that time some United States bonds. Had some ready money. I generally have $100; don't know that I had it at that time. I never wrote a letter purporting to be written from Waverly, N. Y., to defendant, and got Miss Alderson to copy it. I neither composed nor dictated one. I copied such a letter from a letter received from Waverly. It was not addressed to any lady in Franklin. It was addressed to a lady cousin of mine in Frederick, Md. I sent for it. I wanted to know what kind of a woman defendant married. So I wrote to her to know what kind of a person he had married. She had visited near Waverly, where this lady lived. I received a letter from Frederick purporting to be from Waverly. I don't know that it came from Waverly, but suppose it did, as the contents are true. I sent the letter to Miss Alderson and she copied it for me, and I sent the copy to defendant. [Letter shown to witness.] This is the letter, [upon the back is written "hal bal"] I wrote that myself.

The letter offered in evidence objected to by plaintiffs. Objection not sustained, exception taken, and letter read to the jury.

It spoke unfavorably of the defendant's wife's character before his marriage. [As it would be an unnecessary publishing of objectionable matters about a person not directly interested in the case, we do not print it.]

The cross-examination closed.

Re-direct—The last letter I received from Wagner was in September, 1869, after his marriage. The last one I got before his marriage was in May; it was written on the day he started away to get married. I had a conversation with him about a lawsuit. He was always afraid of prosecution; I suppose because he had been prosecuted before. He said he would crush me if I did prosecute him; that he had a good deal of influence in this county; the sheriff was his particular friend; and that he was an Odd Fellow, and they were bound to stand by one another.

The Kinsloe letters were written by an Odd Fellow. He called my attention to the expression, "apprise you of approaching danger," and the word "friend," which is underlined and quoted, as a private recognition. He said inasmuch as he was a member of this order, and Sheriff Herpst was a friend of his, he could stuff any jury in the county; that he would utterly ruin me, and that I would be astonished at the things he could bring up against me. Before my engagement I told him all about Col. Gregg. I told him that I would no doubt meet Gregg, and I wanted to know whether he had any objections to give, or if he objected to my meeting him. He said he had no objections—that he himself had been married before, and engaged to girls he never married. He had no objections at all, he said, provided I didn't marry Gregg. I told him I had not seen Gen. Gregg for some time; I had two or three mementoes I would like to return to him, and he had no objections. I met Gregg at the house of a friend a few evenings after I went home. This was at the house of Dr. Wingate, and Gregg happened to come in. My association with him there was in the presence of the family. He walked home with me; I told him I expected to be married soon; that if he would come in I would give him the mementoes he gave me. I gave him all but a ring I could not find, which I gave him afterward. I never received Gregg's attention afterward.

Wagner came to see me on March 5th, and told me he would be at the Good Templars' Lodge in a few days and see me. He said he wouldn't come to see me at Dale's, because when Mr. Dale opened the door he looked as if he was leaving a mad dog in. He didn't come. I told him I wouldn't take the $500.

Here the plaintiff's counsel read the purported letters and the deposition of Kinsloe.

BELLEFONTE, May 29, 1868.

Mr. I. I. Wagner—Dear Sir: I trust you will pardon the liberty I take in addressing you in this wise. In one sense you are a stranger to me; and in another you are not. I saw you when you visited our town and of you. Under certain exigencies we form very abrupt acquaintances. Now, my friend, I feel in duty bound "to apprise you of approaching danger." But I ask of you, before proceeding any further, that you will not communicate the name of your author. I wish to be plain in my writing, and as you are "a friend," can be the more so. Miss Jennie McBride and you are engaged to be married, I understand. *Beware of her subtle and flattering speech. She is not what she pretends to be*—is false and deceptive. She *is now engaged* to Col. Theodore Gregg, a gentleman of our town. He has heard of your engagement with Miss McBride. He still hopes and is made to believe by her that she will marry him. Quite recently she made a public declaration of her continued fidelity to him. Gregg asked her in presence of a Miss Schenck whether she would not marry him, when she replied in the affirmative. You can see at once her motives are not good. She is deceiving both of you, and has deceived many other before you. I have every reason to believe that certain relations exist and have existed for a long time between Miss McBride and Gregg that in all honor (if there is any such thing of honor) they should consummate the matter by matrimony. His attentions to her are not by any means discontinued since her return to Bellefonte, although they are not as public now as formerly. In giving you this information, I do not think I have overstepped the rules of propriety, for I have done only what I would expect of you under the same relations and same circumstances. Shall be pleased to have your acknowledgement of this letter. Will give you further information, if desired.

Yours respectfully,
R. A. KINSLOE.

P. S.—Address me at Lock Haven, Pa.

BELLEFONTE, June 19, 1868.

Mr I. I. Wagner:—Dear Sir:—Your note of the 8th inst. came to hand seasonably. I have nothing special to communicate in addition to what I have already written you. In reply to your question: I simply say that *I do know* that Gregg sees Miss McBride even now sometimes. Has been in her company since you were here. I shall be at your service, at your pleasure, in future. Dr. Wingate could give as much information as I have given, and will do so, if you can get his confidence. Very re-spectfully,
R. A. KINSLOE.

KINSLOE'S AFFIDAVIT.

R. A. Kinsloe, being produced, sworn and examined, on the part of plaintiff, deposeth as follows:

I am a resident of Bellefonte, aged 29 years. I am acquainted with Miss Jane M'Bride, the plaintiff in this suit. Am not personally acquainted with I. I. Wagner, the defendant. [Letters marked "A" and "B" shown witness.] These two letters are not in my handwriting—neither of them. The signature to neither of them is mine. I neither wrote them myself, nor authorized any other person to write them for me. I did not know of their being written at the time that they bear date respectively. I never addressed a letter to Mr. Wagner at any time prior to the 10th day of October, 1868. I never knew of any letters being addressed to him prior to that date. Never knew there was such a man before that. [Letter marked "C" shown witness] That part of this letter contained on the first page and this part on the third page above my signature is my handwriting. I came to write the letter marked "C" on being shown letters marked "A" and "B" which are clearly forgeries, as there is no other person of the name of R. A. Kinsole in Bellefonte, Lock Haven, or in the United States so far as I know. I know. I know nothing in regard to Miss McBride that could have induced me to write such a letter. I have endeavored to trace the authorship of the letters, but without success. My acquaintance with Miss McBride was but slight. I knew nothing of her alleged engagement with Col. Gregg. I received one letter from Mr. Wagner. I have made diligent search for it, but can not find it. I believe the letter to be lost, as I attached no importance to it. I made a copy of it at one time. [Letter marked "D" shown witness] I believe this to be a copy of the letter made at or about the time I received it. I have never received any other letter from Mr. Wagner. And further deponent saith not.

R. A. KINSLOE.

MISS HATTIE M'CORMICK SWORN.

Have known defendant since 1868; in July, 1868, I went with defendant to Titusville to spend the Fourth. Had a conversation then with him about Miss McBride. Told him I heard he was to marry her in three weeks. He denied it. He asked me who had told me such stuff, and who had been doing him such gross injustice. Said he was acquainted with her; had been engaged to her, but it was virtually in the spring before he met me, and that he was not corresponding with her. Upon returning home in the evening I told him he could not call upon me until I learned more of this matter. He asked permission to make an explanation. I told him to wait until I could make a week's investigation; we had another conversation on Tuesday following. He said he had lost confidence in Miss McBride; she received attentions from Colonel Gregg; that they were engaged before he went to Bellefonte, but he had learned through a "mystic body" that she was inconstant to him. He said he never would marry her, and she knew it. He said he could produce the evidence of five lawyers confirming the statement of her inconstancy, and that she received the attentions of Mr. Gregg for six years whilst he was not divorced. In September, 1868, he told me he took Miss McBride all her letters except the one demanding them, and that she refused to give him his; but he thought she would return them in a few weeks. He kept the one letter for service for fear she might sue him. He said she seemed determined to give him trouble. He told me I wouldn't wish to be brought up as a witness against Miss McBride, as his wife. He said I would be a dangerous witness against him. I came to Franklin in 1868. He told me that while I was there I had better look out for Miss McB., for she had heard he was paying attentions to me.

Here plaintiff introduced letters of August 28, 1869, and September 28, 1868, from Wagner to the witness, which she identified. The plaintiff offered to prove a marriage contract between the witness and defendant, but the defense objected and were sustained. Thereby the audience missed another batch of letters.

Plaintiff also attempted to prove Mr. Wagner's moneyed standing by Dr. Culbert, Assistant Assessor, and Collector P. R. Gray. The defense objected to the proceeding as not being general but particular, by reason of its coming from income returns. The objection was sustained. All that was elicited from witnesses called for this purpose, was that Mr. Wagner was a man of means.

Letter dated February 28, 1869, from Miss McCormick to the defendant, admitted and read to jury as follows:

"Miss McBride has told you many things in her letter for which she has no authority.

"I asked her whether she had written to you, but she denied having done so. You say you will be slow in giving her the desired information. If you mean to give her any information at all, do it as soon as you wish. If she does prosecute me she will get nothing but my carcass any way, and that won't be much I don't think."

Extract from letter of the defendant to Miss McCormick, dated September 28th, admitted as evidence and read to the jury.

"I saw Miss McBride; had a brief interview, but arrived at no conclusive decision; don't really know what the final decision may be. She asked me about you. I told her that I had waited on you some (of which she had been informed by others) and that you were at Franklin. Shouldn't wonder if you would be approached by some of her friends, if not by herself—so you can be on the alert."

Here the plaintiff rested.

The defense now opened by Mr. McNair.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

I. I. Wagner sworn—I am defendant in this case. First met plaintiff at Reno in the fall of 1867. My impression is that Miss McBride went east in April, 1867. She went home with the intention of being married to me. The 2d of June was the day, I think. It was postponed at her instance to July 2d. I proposed to visit her during that spring; she did not wish me to. I went there on May 16; called upon her every day while there—two days. About the time I was leaving one evening I noticed a man on the sidewalk as I opened the door. Miss McBride also noticed him and told me to come in and shut the door; and I did. This was about 11 o'clock. I asked her why she wanted me to come back. She said Col. Gregg was in town. She asked me whether I had a revolver, and I told her I had not. I don't recollect whether she made the remark about Gregg before or after this. The cause of the noise walked around the corner, and I then went to the hotel. There was no unusual commotion in the streets. Had a conversation with her about being engaged to Col. Gregg. She said she was engaged to him, and there never had been any release from him. The feelings when I left wasn't as harmonious as it had been. There was some difficulty about Gregg, she seemed to have a great deal of confidence in him, and spoke of him very frequently. I was in Bellefonte on July 15, 1868, two days. I think she desired me to register my name in May as from Reading, because people would tease her. The second time I was there we talked over our engagement. I had lost confidence in Miss McBride and told her it was impossible for me to regain it. There was a conditional engagement for December. Condition was if I could regain the confidence I had lost. We talked about Gregg, the matter was generally freely discussed thereafter. Met her again after she returned to Franklin, soon after she returned. In December we talked about a settlement. The matter was never adjusted between us before December. I do not know that Miss McBride made any preparation for marriage in December; she said she didn't expect we would be married. In January, 1869, the matter was talked over as to damages she sustained. She claimed she spent from $250 to $300 and lost four month's teaching. Two months of this were unexpired term of school; the other two were in vacation; but she said she might have taught private school. The matter of our not being able to live happy together was frequently talked over. She thought it was best to settle the matter. I agreed to pay her what she claimed for the breach of contract of the marriage which had existed; I agreed to pay her $500 and she to release me; it was to be paid soon. In the beginning of February I paid her $200 in Mr. Dale's kitchen, in Franklin. I would have paid her the $500 as I agreed, only she was a little too anxious to get the money. After I counted the $200 out she snatched the money and rolled it up in her hand. She said she didn't want me to think she was satisfied. I had the balance with me. I told her if she would do as she agreed about the release she could have the balance. I paid the balance on March 5, following, at the same place. She gave me the release and I gave her the $300. After she wrote it I reached her the money and she reached me the paper.

Paper was shown to witness, and he said: This is the release. It was written by Miss McBride.

THE RELEASE.

FRANKLIN March 5, 1869.

Mr. Wagner:—Confer a favor upon me by considering the engagement existing between you and I as this day dissolved.

Yours, &c. J. F. MCBRIDE.

The document was done up in a frame with a glass face, to preserve it.

She either wrote or telegraphed for me March 5th. This paper was written in Mr. Dale's kitchen; I saw Miss McBride write it; no one was present but ourselves. I returned Miss McBride's letters—we were to exchange. I gave her hers; she refused to give me mine. She said in reference to letters that she wanted mine to read over when she felt like it.

I at one time sent her $20 or $30 in a letter. Never sent her any other money; never received the sum of $500 from her. I received the $20 or $30 back. I never said a word to Miss McBride in reference to Odd Fellows, that I recollect of. I never said to her I could crush her; never spoke to her about Sheriff Herpst being my friend; never said I could stuff any jury in Venango county; never said I would utterly ruin her. Never said to her, "you would be astonished at what I could bring against you, that" I know of; think I said she would be surprised if I told her what I knew. [Kinsloe's letters shown to witness] I received these letters by mail. I don't know who wrote them; know nothing about them, as to the author or the writing; neither wrote them or procured any body to write them. They were postmarked Lock Haven.

I spoke to Miss McBride with reference to these letters. I told her some of the contents and gave her the letters soon after she returned. She said she wanted to vindicate herself. I wrote to Mr. Kinsloe. I received a reply. It is attached to the other Kinsloe letters.

Cross-examined—Miss McBride went home in the spring to prepare to get married. I say the marriage didn't take place on the 2d of June on her account. I don't recollect whether she gave me the choice of a day in May or July When I was in Bellefonte in May it was the first time I was over there. I think I did not swear before the arbitrators that I was never there before July 2d. I swore before the arbitrators that she told me she was in the habit of letting Gregg in that door. I don't know but what I gave this as one of the reasons, before the arbitrators, for breaking off. I received Mr. Kinsloe's letter after I came home. I wrote just as affectionate letters to Miss McBride after this up to the 26th of June. I allowed her to go on making preparations for July 2d. I had not seen her since I left her in May until I went there in July. I did not look up Mr. Kinsloe and investigate the matter in July. I didn't know that I had anything in particular to do with him. Did not tell Miss McBride then that I had these letters. I do not recollect that I had them with me. I think I first told her about these letters in September, 1868. She said she wanted to see the letters, and I gave them to her. I did not take any steps about these letters until Mr. Kinsloe wrote to me. I wanted the original letters after she used them. After I received Mr. Kinsloe's letter I was satisfied they were forgeries. The reason I wanted the originals was because Miss McBride seemed angry about them and threatened to prosecute me for forgery. I was afraid she would take advantage because she could. On the 2d of July I was to be married. On the 4th I was with Miss McCormick at Titusville.

Letter of July 2d shown to witness. I wrote this letter to Miss McCormick. Letter of July 13 shown to witness. I wrote this to Miss McCormick at Pittsburgh, on my way to Bellefonte to see Miss McBride. Letter of Dec. 20 shown to witness. Think I wrote this letter. Don't recollect of writing affectionate letters to Miss McC. and Miss McB. at the same time. I corresponded with Miss McB. after her threats. My letters were just as affectionate. She didn't tell me she had no preparations to make, that she had her wardrobe all ready. It might be that I wrote her a very affectionate letter on Dec. 17. I had no difficulty with her about a lady named Miller. Don't think she told me she was afraid I was going to treat her as I did Miss Miller. Miss Miller had prosecuted me for breach of promise. Became acquainted with my present wife in January, 1869. Paid attention to her from that time on. Was married to her May 20, '69. I do not recollect of writing to Miss McBride on the morning I started to be married. It might be that I wrote to her on the 4th of March and complained of not receiving answers to two of my letters. She was threatening me all the time and I felt anxious. I received this release on the 5th of March. I think Mr. Dale was at home. The last batch of letters were obtained from me that evening; there may have been fifty or a hundred of them. We didn't part pleasantly; Miss McBride seemed somewhat angry. She used some pretty hard words at some times, but I don't recollect of her calling me a liar and a scoundrel then. I came down with the letters that night, prepared to consummate the arrangement. Mr. Sharp was with me; he did not go to Dale's. I wanted Mr. Dale to witness the transaction; plaintiff objected. I think I wanted Mr. Sharp to go up with me, but he had some other engagement.

I showed this release to Mr. Sharp going back. He said if he had been me he would have had it in some other shape. He did not say, "Wagner, that's too thin!" nor words to that effect. I did not get angry with him for doubting the genuineness of the paper. The release is the only paper I took for the $300, the balance of the consideration. I did not give her any paper releasing her. She wanted it to appear as though it was her fault the engagement was broken, so she wrote it in that way. I had before this made up my mind that she was a very treacherous, deceitful woman. I swear that release was written by Miss McBride. I put it in this glass case about ten days ago. I carried it in my pocket first—then put it in Oil City Savings Bank and labeled it "valuable papers."

The jealousy was not the only difficulty between us. The first difficulty was, I believe, in regard to this remark: "Whatever is, is right." That was her doctrine, not mine. She never chided me about using this expression "Between you and I." I don't think I ever used it in writing. You will find those letters have the words in quotation. I corrected Miss McBride. I am not a grammarian, but I know something about it.

MISS M'BRIDE RECALLED BY DEFENSE.

Letters dated July 26, 1869, November 28, 1870, addressed to Mr. Sharp, and letter dated March 9, 1867, to Captain Hasson, shown to witness. She says she wrote them. Also note to Miss Sims shown, which she says was written when witnesses were being summoned to appear before the arbitrators.

One of the letters to Mr. Sharp was written to him endorsing the Waverly letter to be delivered to the defendant. It was wholly about the matter.

The plaintiff objects to the Hasson letter being read.

The defense say—the object of this letter to show that the plaintiff, three days after the defendant says he gave her the $300, was seeking to invest that amount in oil interests. The objection was not sustained. The letter was read. It requested Captain Hasson to invest $200 or $300 in oil interest for the writer.

At this point the court adjourned until Thursday morning.

[CONTINUED TO-MORROW.]

READ what Mrs. M. C. Russell, the e

Titusville Morning Herald.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

some little inconvenienced, but as the forge and furnace men are doing very little, the increased use of bituminous coal keeps the limited demand pretty well supplied. Indeed, the coal market everywhere is much more cheerful than could have been believed possible after so long a stoppage of anthracite coal production.

Swedenborg's Philosophy.

In what lay the comfort of Swedenborg to me? In his philosophy of Continuity, which he believed in with all his heart, and never for a moment forgot—in his assurance that this world is but the shadow and representation of another and better, or his philosophy of Correspondences.

When some child of promise, the prince of his house, perishes suddenly, and you take up your life from that hour, a dull, unfinished work, bereft of all motive when the life which counts itself a failure comes to an end—when the man of thought departs with life at sunset and genius at the zenith, what does it mean? Why, To be Continued—that the sequel of this thrilling drama is to be found in another world. In the peculiar eloquence of Wilkinson, "Our introduction to the mineral, vegetable, and animal worlds, to the air and the sun, is a friendship never to be dissolved. Stone and bird, wood and animal, are acquaintances which he says we meet with in the spiritual sphere, in our latest manhood or angelhood, equally as in the dawn of the senses, before the grave is gained. The child is a child still and his education progresses.

"Oh, looking from some heavenly hill,
Or from the shade of saintly palms,
Or silver reach of river calms,
Do thy large eyes behold me still?"

Swedenborg will not hear of sudden transitions, and the suicide who violates the etiquette of nature serves out his term of probation in another sphere. As the man dies he is resuscitated. He set at naught the Church's brutish legend of a bodily resurrection, and showed forth, for the first time, the only true resurrection of a spiritual body at death. And he uttered this sublime tenant: "As the love is, so the man;" that is, the true, substantial body. The avaricious hangs around the scene of his earthly treasures with the instinct of a family cat. The idiosyncracy of the sensualist is his casual form, and his features are resigned to that sole image in his mind. He is seen as a monster, with a retracted nose. Idiots and insane are so from the imperfections of the body, but at death the true body is emancipated. Only the beautiful in soul are beautiful hereafter.—*Lippincott's Magazine for April.*

THE "Fat Contributor," Gria, of the Cincinnati *Times*, has the following in regard to an old conductor promoted to train dispatcher:

"Habit was very strong with the ex-conductor. As he sat in the office he would start every time he heard a bell ring and yell, 'All aboard.' Then he would go about the office at intervals and try to collect fare of his assistants. We dropped in casually one afternoon, and Billy wanted to know if we had a pass. He couldn't get accustomed to his new position at all. He pined to be again on the road. One day he begged the boys to put him through a collision, which they did to his entire gratification. They tore his clothes nearly off, blackened his eyes, broke a kerosene lamp over his head and piled a red-hot stove on top of him. Billy was in an ecstacy of delight, and declared he hadn't enjoyed himself so much since he had a bile."

THE following is given as an example of the far fetched pun. It is introduced as not only difficult, but somewhat disgusting, and as indicating a total indifference to the feelings of the reader:

THE TRUTHFUL HEN.—A youthful hen found an egg, and yielding to the vernal instinct, sat upon it until the process of incubation was complete. Her mother, who had laid the egg and had taken great pains in shaping and coloring it, came along, and seeing only the broken shell, burst into tears and said: "Alas, my daughter, who has destroyed my favorite egg?" The feathered offspring quickly responded, "I cannot tell a lie, mother; I cannot tell a lie: I did it with my little hatch it."

A traveling correspondent furnishes the following description of Augusta, Georgia:

"Its wide streets, one of which had a row of shade trees in the middle, recalled Berlin, whose celebrated Linden avenue is so much extolled to visitors, but it is insignificant compared to that of Augusta. The town shows age and respectability, and we could no longer disguise from ourselves the fact that we were in the midst of an old society that had long-settled habits, and whose denizens were neither emigrants nor immigrants. Eastern and not Western manners now surround us and if there was less freshness there was more comfort. All Augusta seemed to say, 'We are in no hurry. Our place suits us; we and our posterity will live here.' Augusta does not expect to be a London; it has come to realities, and don't fret about a big future.'"

A SON of the late President Tyler, only twenty-one years old, is a uhlan in the twelfth army corps of Saxony, and served throughout the Franco-Prussian war. He had been for five years a mining student at Freiberg, but when the clash of arms came he laid aside his books and sought admission to the service. By an especial favor of the Minister of War this foreigner was permitted to enter the ranks of the King of Saxony. Being a fine looking, gallant young man he made an excellent soldier, and his record as son of an American President, was enough to cause every officer and private to seek his companionship. During the latter part of the war young Tyler is said to have carried his cavalry lance into several hot engagements.

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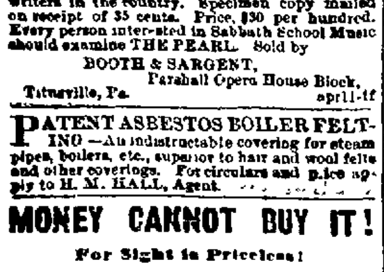

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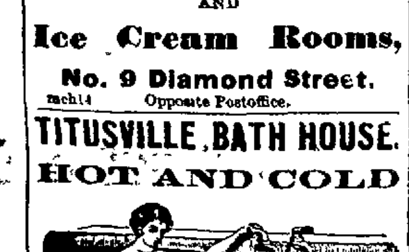

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Is on the ice question again this season, and succeeded in putting up

Seven Hundred Tons of Ice

Not figures, but ice, and intends not to be undersold. Spring ice will be sold from three-fourths to one cent per pound, Creek ice from forty to fifty cents per one hundred pounds. Parties wishing ice by the ton will be supplied at liberal rates. I will deliver ice now at any time that parties desire it. All persons commencing with me the first of the season will be carried through if there is any ice to be had this side of Buffalo. As this is supposed to be a free country, I have taken this method to inform the public that I have the ice. It is now for them to select the man to furnish them. This thing of drumming and harassing a man at every point and corner to take ice is an insult to a free man and an outrage to humanity. Office first door east of L. P. Scoville's grocery store, and west of the Catholic Church on Spring street.

Orders for ice left at H. A. Hill's boot and shoe store, opposite the American Hotel, will be promptly attended to, if written on the slate furnished there. mch10-tf

OIL CITY & JAMESTOWN R. R.

AUGUST 8, 1870.

WESTWARD:	Oil City.	Franklin.	Jamestown.
Mail	9.00 A. M.	9.32 A. M.	11.10 A. M.
Mixed	1.10 P. M.	2.55 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
Accom	4.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	....

EASTWARD:	Jamestown.	Franklin.	Oil City.
Franklin	....	8.00 A. M.	8.30 A. M.
Mixed	6.50 A. M.	11.40 A. M.	12.10 P. M.
Mail	1.50 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	3.30 P. M.

CHARLES F. HATCH, Gen. Supt.
Geo. H. McKenzie, Supt. mh11

DRY GOODS.

SPRING SEASON

OF 1871.

A large and well selected stock of Dry Goods just received at J. Ullman & Bro's, comprising the latest novelties of the season, viz:

Ladies Dress Suitings,
Plaids,
Stripes,
Poplins,
Colored Alpacas,
Black Alpacas,
Japanese Silks,
French Roll Poplins,
Black Gros de Rhine Silks,
Black Gros Grain Silks,

Colored Silks,
Plain and Corded Satins,
Trimming Silks,
Percales,
Jaconetts
Shawls
Cloths,
Cassimers,
Domestics,
Valenciennes Laces,

Guipure Laces,
Lace Collars,
Plain Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Lace Trimmed Collars and Cuffs,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Plain Nansooks,
Plain and Striped Nansooks
Swiss Mulls
Jaconetts,

Piques
Table Linens,
Towels,
Towelings,
Napkins,
Hosieries,
Ribbons,
Notions, &c,

and hundreds of different articles too numerous to mention, which we sell to

DEFY COMPETITION.

We mean and do as we say at

J. ULLMAN & BRO'S.,

Chase and Stewart Block,

Franklin Street,

Titusville, Pa. apr10 3m

Great Reduction

OF

PRICES

AT HARRIS'.

AS WE DESIRE TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR

New Spring Stock

WE HAVE GREATLY

Reduced our Prices,

AND IN ADDITION WE OFFER AN

Especial Inducement

TO OUR PATRONS

March 1st to April 1st, 1871.

ON ALL CASH PURCHASES

OF

Five Dollars or Over

A DISCOUNT OF

FIVE PER CENT.

WILL BE ALLOWED

REMEMBER THE OLD

RELIABLE HOUSE

D. HARRIS & BRO.,

41 Spring Street, Titusville, Pa.

TO OIL OPERATORS.

OIL STORAGE.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY TRANSPORTATION CO., TITUSVILLE, AUGUST 13, 1869.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company this date:

That on and after this date NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE OF OILS shall be made, the tanks of the Company being used for the accommodation of THEIR PATRONS FREE OF CHARGE.

Also all oils now, or that may be hereafter held in tanks of the Company, shall be at the OWNER'S RISK for any loss that may arise by fire, leakage, evaporation, or breakage of tank.
13octly W. H. ABBOTT, Sec'y.

H. W. FAUCETT,

Factor and Shipper of Crude and Refined Petroleum,

4Jany70 Titusville, Pa.

Clark & Steele

PURCHASE CRUDE AND REFINED OIL ON COMMISSION.

Agents for

NIAGARA STEAM PUMPS.

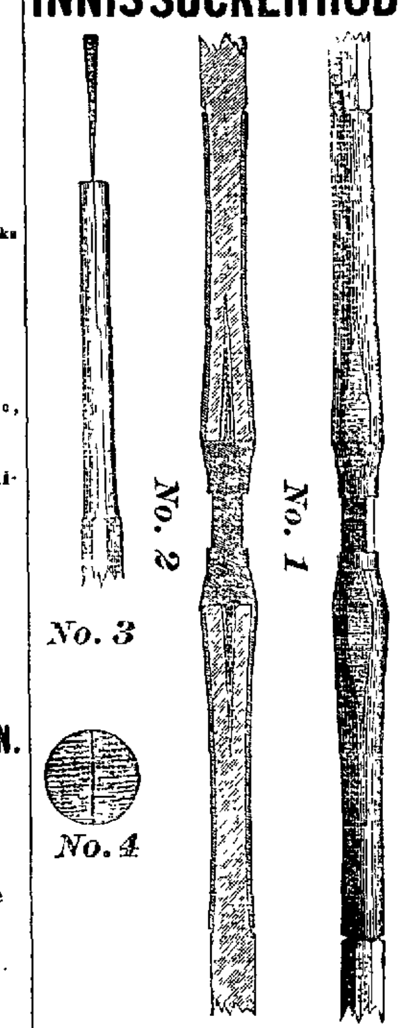
OFFICE:
Monroe street, opposite the Depot.

WILLIAM J. INNIS & CO.,

OIL CITY, PA.,

MACHINISTS AND MANUFATURERS OF THE

INNIS SUCKER ROD



SUCKER-ROD JOINTS.

Explanation of Cuts.

No. 1— represents the Joint complete. No. 2—A longitudinal sectional view of a full Joint, showing the position of the wood in the socket when wedged, a glance at which must convince the most skeptical of the superiority of this Joint over any other. No. 3—A view of the end of the Rod, when turned ready for the Socket to be driven on, with the slot for the wedge and the wedge about being entered. No. 4—Represents the end of the wood, and shows the proper way to saw the slot (across the grain) into which the wedge is to be driven.

The above description and accompanying cuts, will enable any skilled person to make connection at the wells in a much shorter time than can be done with any other Rod, all the tools required being a small fine saw, one of our hollow augers and a few of our wedges. The wedges can be procured at any hardware store, gratis.

Wm. J. Innis & Co.,

Have recently added to their machinery the largest LATHE and the largest PLANING MACHINE in the Oil Region, and are now prepared to manufacture

DRILLING TOOLS,

Walking Beam

....AND....

Band-Wheel Irons.

REPAIR

STEAM ENGINES,

AND DO

General Blacksmithing and Machine Work.

Wm. J. Innis & Co.

Are also Dealers in

Tubing and Casing, New Bedford Cables,

Working Barrels,

SAND PUMPS, VALVES,

And everything in the line of Oil Well Supplies.

HEAD OF SENECA STREET,
de15 OIL CITY. tf

TAKE NOTICE.

FIBBS & BRO., two doors west of American Hotel, have now in their New Store a fine stock of all kinds of

Wines, Liquors, Gin, and Brandies,

And all kinds of BOTTLED WINES AND CHAMPAGNE

Pure Liquors and Wines for Medical Purposes.

We will sell a good article at Prices to give perfect satisfaction.
apl3 tf FIBBS & BRO.

McMULLEN'S

DRUG STORE

PLEASANTVILLE, PA.,

(Opposite Brown's)

HAS NOW A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

AND CHEMICALS.

The best French, English and American

PERFUMERY.

Pure Wines, Liquors and Alcohol, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Diaries, Pocket Books, Cutlery, Dye Stuffs, Lamps, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Doors, Sash and Wall Paper, Cigars, Tobacco, &c, &c.

N. B.—Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded.
feb3-d3m DR. A. K. McMULLEN.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting,

TITUSVILLE, PA.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN to the introduction of Water, Gas and Steam Pipes into Hotels, Stores, and Dwelling Houses. Also, the fitting up of Water Tanks, Copper and Galvanized Iron Heaters, Steam Radiators, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Bath Tubs, etc., by experienced workmen, and on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—Steam-pressed Vitrified Terra Cotta Pipe, the cheapest and best conduit for water, drain, and sewer purposes. Mintons Plain and Encaustic Flooring Tiles. Orders from the country and adjacent towns will be promptly attended to. G. L. HUBBARD,
Office on Franklin street, opposite Bosses' Block. apl6 lm

HARDWARE.

Every Carpenter

Knows

THAT "HENRY DISSTON"

Makes the BEST SAWS in the world.

WE SELL THEM.

DAME, SMITH & CO.,

mh22tf Successors to F. W. AMES

CLARK BROWN,

82 WEST SPRING ST.,

Titusville, Pa.

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS AND GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS, FLOUR, FEED, LIME, CALCINED PLASTER, &c. &c.,

SMOKE STACKS, and all kinds of SHEET IRON and TINWARE made to order on short notice by the Best Workmen, and at LOWER RATES than can be found elsewhere in the Oil Regions 20aug.

NEW

Hardware Store!

PORTER, WICKHAM & CO.,

Franklin street,

(CORNER PINE) TITUSVILLE, PA.,

Have just opened a large

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE

STORE,

consisting of

SHELF

AND...

Heavy Hardware.

Hoop and Bar Iron,
Steel,
Nails,
Springs,
Axles,
Cutlery
House-Furnishing Goods,
Builders' Hardware,
Mechanics' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Carriage Hardware,
Thimble Skeins and Boxes,
Woodwork for Wagons,
Oils,
Paints,
and
Putty,
New Bedford Cables,
Jarecki & Co's Brass Goods
Steam Fittings,
Cast Iron
and Brass
Working
Barrels,
Hair Felt, for Steam Pipes and Boilers,
And a fine variety of Oil Well Stock.
no8 tf

TITUSVILLE CITY MILLS.

South Franklin St.

With greatly increased facilities, and a new run of stone for the manufacture of a superior grade of

Family Flour,

We invite the attention and custom of the public.

We shall be able to promptly supply any article in our line of an

EXTRA FINE QUALITY,

And offer for inspection the following Price List

FLOUR—	Star (white wheat) per bbl.	$8 00
"	Excelsior, (amber wheat)	7 00
"	American, (spring wheat)	6 00
"	Graham, (white wheat)	7 00
"	" (amber wheat)	6 00
"	Rye	6 00
"	Buckwheat, per pound	04
CORN AND OATS CHOP, per 100		1 90
CORN MEAL, per 100		2 00
BRAN, per 100		1 50

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. JOHN EASON & CO.,
Post Office Box 174, Proprietor.
an21-d &wtf

STEREOSCOPES

Views,
Albums,
Chromos,
Frames.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, of their own publication, manufacture and importation. Also, PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES and GRAPHOSCOPES, NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO,
591 Broadway, New York,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,

Importers and Manufacturers of

Photographic Materials!

mch3-d2m.w6m

STONE! STONE! STONE!

Two thousand (2,000) perch for sale, delivered in any part of the city

REID & LAPRAIK,
Masons and Stone Cutters.
P. O Box 247. mch30-2m.

THE TITUS ESTATE PETROLEUM COMPANY offer the balance of their property in this city at reasonable prices TO EARLY PURCHASERS.

All Lots 60x180 Feet.

TWENTY LOTS on Spruce Street. The Street has been opened and fenced and these lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company.

THREE LOTS on Walnut street.

SIX LOTS on south side of Elm street, west of Second street. FOUR CHOICE LOTS on the north side of Elm street, on the first bench or bluff overlooking the town. FIFTY-TWO LOTS on the hill at very low rates to first buyers. The estimation in which this location is held can be best judged by the fact that up to this date TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD Purchasers will do well to remember that nearly all the available building sites of the city are now out of first hands.

HENRY E. WRIGLEY,
feb24 3m Office over the Post Office.

E. K. THOMPSON

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

and CHEMIST, Nos. 12 Diamond and 27 Spring Sts., five doors below Postoffice, Titusville, Pa.

GO TO

M. B. McManus' New Shop

FOR YOUR BULL AND BAND WHEELS. He is now running with full force, Best Machinists in the Oil Region..... Titusville, Pa.

GROCERIES, &c.

COLLINS, PORTER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

No. 12 North Franklin st.,

Odd Fellows Block

ENTIRELY

NEW STOCK!

THE LARGEST AND FINEST

GROCERY HOUSE

....IN....

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

S. B. COLLINS,
G. W. PORTER,
E. B. PRESCOTT.
oc7 tf

GO TO FIBBS'S NEW GROCERY,

Two Doors West of the American Hotel,

FOR CHOICE FRESH

BUTTER,

Received daily, and always on hand, Fresh Crock and Roll Butter, and Tubs. Also

FRESH EGGS,

From the country. Having contracts with the Farmers, we get our Butter and Eggs fresh every day. Also a fine stock of

Family Groceries.

apl8 tf FIBBS & BRO.

FURNITURE.

RUSS & DAVIDSON,

Dealers in

Furniture,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings, White & Check Mattings,

ALL WIDTHS.

Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Sets.

Undertaking promptly attended to by a practical Undertaker. Metallic Caskets, Cases and Coffins, of all sizes, constantly on hand. A Splendid Hearse for funeral attendance.

Two Doors from the Opera House, East Spring street, Titusville, Pa. mb24tf

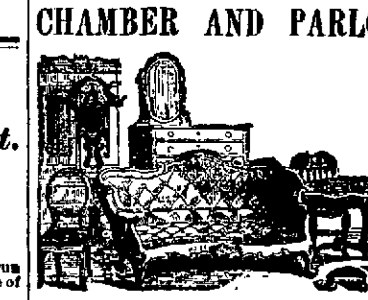
S. J. MYERS

Would call the attention of his patrons to the fact that he is prepared to give them special bargains in

Furniture!

Consisting of all kinds of

CHAMBER AND PARLOR



FURNITURE!

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, &c.

Call and Examine.

oct8 tf S. J. MYERS.

SAFETY LAMPS.—The alarming frequency of disastrous fires and shocking deaths from the breaking and explosion of glass kerosene lamps, renders a really safe metal lamp very desirable. "PERKINS & HOUSE'S PATENT SAFETY METALLIC KEROSENE LAMP" claims to be perfectly safe from explosion or breaking. Light equal to gas, and no odor. Eminent scientific men, and thousands of families, including many of our readers, are delighted with it. Refer to over one hundred families using them in this city. H. M. HALL, General Agent, Spring st, over Esller's Dollar Store. Agents wanted.

BRICK! BRICK!

Notice to Contractors and Builders

We are now prepared to contract brick for the ensuing year in quantities from 1,000 to 1,000,000. Parties who contemplate building will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed as to quality. New stock to be ready for market on or before the 20th of May. Office in Crosby's Block, opposite depot.

F. STANFORD & BRO.,
feb18-tf Corry, Pa.

WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

CARRIAGES!

Established 1846.

PLEASURE CARRIAGES

Of the manufacture of

WM. D. RODGERS & CO.,

Built with especial care during the late winter for the coming driving season, embracing the most stylish

CARRIAGES

AND

LIGHT ROAD WAGONS,

Also, a large variety of

ELEGANT PONY PHAETONS.

Warerooms, 1009 and 1011 Chestnut street, Manufactory, (formerly George W. Watson & Co, retired,) corner Thirteenth and Parrish streets. Philadelphia.

Carriages built to order. All descriptions of fine carriages built to order. Drawings and specifications mailed when solicited.

The Best and Choicest

Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

Factory No. 1,

Third District of Maryland.

See that Every Package you buy bears that inscription.

feb8-d&wly

HOPE MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.,

187 Broadway, New York.

J. N. Pew, General Agent,

Odd Fellows' Block, Titusville, Pa.

CLOTHING—DRY GOODS.

R. T. HAZZARD,

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

FURS

....AND....

CLOAKS

I HAVE ADDED

Dress and Cloak

MAKING,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MRS. COLE,

Late of Lord & Taylor, N. Y.

NO. 9 SPRING ST.

no8

DAVIS TANK SHOP

—AND—

PLANING MILL!

MANUFACTURES

DOORS, SASH,

BLINDS,

DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES

FLOORING AND SIDING.

MOULDINGS,

Of every style. Circular mouldings any diameter, from seven feet and under.

BRACKETS FOR COUNTERS,

CORNICES, &c.

TURNING DONE TO ORDER

Black Walnut Lumber on Hand.

Oil Tanks.

I still continue the manufacture of

Wooden Oil Tanks,

INCLUDING

Storage Tanks

FOR OIL WELLS,

Tanks for Refineries,

AND

Car Transportation Tanks.

Make the Best and Sell the Cheapest is my aim.

JAMES H. DAVIS.
1oct69. Postoffice box 168.

Oil Lands, Oil Wells, Interests in Oil Wells and Farms; Houses and lots in the city of Titusville for sale. All the latest Maps of the Oil Region kept in the office of George S. Sherman, No. 3 Fletcher Block, for the benefit of parties desiring information.

Mrs. H. Keene's

DRESS & CLOAK MAKING ROOMS,

No. 60 Spring Street, over Georgi & Brown's Music store.

Ladies will find new styles for all kinds of garments, and can have them made up in the best and most stylish manner and warranted to fit perfectly and easily. Silk gimps, fringes, laces, plushes, velvets, tassels, loops, and patterns for sale.

Taylor's system for fitting dresses, basques, etc., taught. Taylor's guage for cutting bias pieces for sale, at No. 60, Spring street, Titusville, Pa. oct12 tf

CITY BILL POSTING

WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

by leaving orders at the

apr6-1y HERALD OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

One Twelve-Horse Power Bryan Dillingham & Co. Boiler. Price $825. Address

M. M. MOUNT,
mch16-dim. Shamburg, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®